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HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT

By Orho B. Senga

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John Pearson was distinctly annoyed. He would not have believed Eugenia could be so unreasonable. It was bad enough to lose Havens, who was the best stenographer he ever had, but when he finally secured another who could do satisfactory work, to have Eugenia object because the girl was young and pretty was enough to make a man lose all patience.

He strove to appease his fiancée's wrath by pointing out how inferior in beauty and grace the new stenographer appeared to him in comparison with herself. He tried to appeal to her reason, her pride, for faith in him, but to little purpose.

"You need not trouble to call again or to communicate with me until you have discharged that girl," was the ultimatum, and Pearson went away, angry and indignant, anathematizing all women and their silly, unreasonable jealousies.

Miss Anthony was not often unreasonable and had had little occasion for jealousy. She hardly could have explained it herself, but her annoyance about the girl and her resentment toward her lover had begun when she had asked the name of the new employee and John had replied, "Anna Darling."

The tiny flames had been fanned and increased by every word of praise for Miss Darling that the unconscious Pearson had stupidly uttered until she could bear it no longer. She magnified his satisfaction with the girl's work into love for the girl herself, and she felt for the moment quite justified in demanding her discharge.

But with the next day's light Miss Anthony's good sense and love of fair play reassured itself. "How silly I was," she thought.

She resolved to send him a little note or a telephone message, but decided to wait until evening. He was to take her to the opera, and on the way she would confess her unreasonableness.

The evening passed, and no John and no message to explain his absence. Ten o'clock, 10:30! "I won't be foolish," she thought firmly. "I'll call him up by phone and tell him I want to say good night."

She had often done this when it had not been possible for John to come to her. She smiled happily as she rang the bell and called for the Pearson residence. John lived with his brother, and she knew the family had gone away. She recognized the housekeeper's voice in reply to her call, but her face fell at the message. Mr. John had not been home, and Mrs. Barnes could get no reply to frequent calls over the phone to the office.

The next morning Miss Anthony called Mrs. Barnes again, with similar results. Mr. John did not come home, and there was evidently no one at his office.

Miss Anthony was essentially a woman of action. She dressed herself in a most becoming street costume and a half hour later was entering the great office building on Congress street. Pearson's office was closed, the door locked. "He wasn't there all day yesterday," volunteered the elevator boy.

"But surely some one was," insisted Miss Anthony. The young lady.

"She came in this morning, but went away again immediately," he answered. Miss Anthony was quick to resolve and equally quick to execute. She consulted the directory and took a car for Arlington. At the door of a neat little cottage she paused. Yes, there was the name, Darling, on the doorplate. What could she say to the girl even if she found her? Did she really expect to believe that she and John—Then she lifted her head proudly. Was she going to be silly again? Something had happened to John, and Miss Darling might be able to aid her in learning what it was.

When Miss Darling entered the room Miss Anthony hardly could restrain her impulse to take her in her arms, such a pretty, timid looking little thing—hardly more than a child. Her eyes were visibly red with weeping, and when Miss Anthony asked her if she had been at work the day before her face colored painfully.

Miss Anthony explained enough of the situation for Miss Darling to understand the reason for her visit, and then Miss Darling told her own story hurriedly.

"I have been with Mr. Pearson nearly a month and supposed my work was entirely satisfactory. I went to work yesterday morning as usual, but I had hardly entered the office when the telephone bell rang. On answering it I found it was Mr. Pearson speaking. He said that he should require my services no longer and would mail me a check for two months' salary."

She paused, choking back a sob. Miss Anthony blushed with shame and regret.

"I left the office immediately, of course. I cannot understand it, for I was at work on some papers that Mr. Pearson was very anxious to have finished this week—that another stenographer could not well take up. And"—she hesitated—"as yet I have not received the check."

Miss Anthony spoke rapidly and with decision. "Miss Darling, I am convinced that there is some mistake. I know Mr. Pearson was satisfied with your work."

"Do you think?" asked Miss Darling eagerly, "that it was not Mr. Pearson—that it was a hoax?"

"I hardly know what to think," returned Miss Anthony evasively, "but I am so sure that Mr. Pearson is pleased with your work and wishes to retain you in his employ that I am going to ask you to return to the office now with me. Perhaps in some way we may learn something of him."

The two girls were standing before Pearson's door, and Miss Darling was searching in her handbag for her duplicate key when a young man approached, saying courteously, "Were you looking for Mr. Pearson?"

"Yes," answered Miss Anthony quietly. "Can you tell me if he will be in today?"

"I think not. There are several im-

portant cases before the grand jury this term, and its sitting may last three or four days more."

Miss Anthony recognized her informant as a young architect who had an office in the same building.

"I do not understand," she said. "What has Mr. Pearson got to do with the grand jury?"

"Mr. Pearson was seized yesterday by United States Marshal Brown to serve." As Miss Anthony's face betokened no enlightenment, he went on: "When the grand jury was polled yesterday there were three absentees, and in order to carry on the business it was necessary to fill those vacancies. The absent men are sick, and it would greatly retard the work of the government if the jury had to be adjourned until they recovered."

Miss Anthony regained her poise. "Would Mr. Pearson have to go if he did not wish?" in stately surprise.

"Yes. Any citizen is liable to such draft."

"But—but his own business?" interposed Miss Darling.

"Quite a secondary matter in the eyes of the law," replied the young man.

"And in such a case is no message sent to the citizen's friends?" questioned Miss Anthony.

"Certainly. If Mr. Pearson had any clerk or secretary in his office the deputy marshal would likely notify that person, and Mr. Pearson could send a message to his family if he has one."

Miss Anthony and Miss Darling exchanged glances. They knew that Mr. Pearson had no family and at the time of his unexplained absence he had no clerk, and Miss Anthony knew why no message had been sent to her.

"And Mr. Pearson cannot come away. He is—he is held there?"

"Held by the government," he replied smilingly.

Miss Anthony thanked him courteously, and he passed on.

Miss Darling unlocked the door, and the two girls entered the office.

"Is the work Mr. Pearson wanted done all stenographic work?" Miss Anthony asked.

"Not all. There are some abstracts to be copied and—"

"I shall help you," with gentle decision.

When the grand jury adjourned United States Marshal Brown handed a note to Jurymen Pearson.

"Miss Darling and I have your work nearly done," read the astonished Pearson. "Please come to me as soon as you are released. I think we had better arrange matters so that if you are held by the government again you will have some one to whom a message must be sent."

Removing the Shutters.

An uptown man who may be designated as Mr. Blank was asked by his wife the other day to aid in removing inside shutters from windows throughout the house so that they could be washed. Being in a hurry, he asked his better half to defer the matter until his return from the office. "I'll do it myself," was her retort. "Don't."

"Women don't understand such work," was Mr. Blank's understated remark.

This of course only more firmly decided Mrs. Blank to go ahead, and when Blank returned that night he found the shutters down. His wife was nursing several lacerated fingers, but she wore a triumphant air. "The screw-driver slipped once or twice," she explained in response to his inquiring glance at her bandaged digits. "Screw-driver slipped," repeated Mr. B. in a dazed tone. "Great snakes, woman! You don't mean to say you unscrewed all the shutter hinges?" "Of course," said his wife complacently.

"What other way could I get the shutters down?" For answer Blank lifted a shutter and pulled the pin out of one of the hinges, showing that the taking down of each shutter only involved the removal of two pins. When he figured that there were ten pairs of shutters and each pair required the driving of sixteen screws to put them in he swore while his wife wept—Philadelphia Record.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Some people are simply acting natural when they are kicking.

Do the right thing by all of your friends, and you haven't anything but the core of the apple left.

People with real troubles do not care as much for sympathy as they do to have their trials as inconspicuous as possible.

When a man says that he has not a friend in the town where he lives you can depend on it that the town is not to blame.

Don't forget that your actions are measured as critically all through life as is the borrowed butter you return to a neighbor.

With all due consideration for the sober second thought, we notice that the longer we aim the more liable we are to miss the mark.—Atchison Globe.

Froude's Youthful Terrors.

Of the youthful hardships endured by James Anthony Froude a biographer says: "Conceiving that the child wanted spirit, Hurrell, his elder brother, once took him up by the heels and stirred with his head the mud at the bottom of a stream. Another time he threw him into deep water out of a boat to make him manly. But he was not satisfied by inspiring physical terror. Invoking the aid of the preternatural, he taught his brother that the hollow behind the house was haunted by a monstrous and malevolent phantom, to which in the plenitude of his imagination he gave the name of Penalgro. Gradually the child discovered that Penalgro was an illusion and began to suspect that other ideas of Hurrell's might be illusions too."

The Flying Lizard of Java.

The curious little animals known as flying lizards (Draco volans) are only found in Java, and their strange appearance is supposed to have been the origin of the dragon of the mediaeval eastern imagination. The reptile is like an ordinary lizard, but is provided with folds of extensible skin which are spread out by the long ribs and enable the animal to glide through the air from tree to tree in pursuit of the insects on which it preys. When lying prone on the mottled surface of a bough, it is an excellent example of "protective resemblance," as it is most difficult to be seen unless it moves.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington D. C., April 14, 1906.

While there is a temporary lull in rate legislation, the marine committee of the House is having its hands full with the hearings on the ship subsidy bill. There have been a number of prominent witnesses before the committee since the hearings were commenced last week. Former chief constructor Bowles, once of the navy, and now of the Fore River Ship Building Co., spoke in favor of the bill. He contradicted the testimony of Kidwin Cramp, saying that while there was a difference between the price of English and American steel in American yards, steel was 25 to 30 per cent cheaper in English yards than it was here. As American firms have at different times in the past underbilled English firms in providing steel for English ships, it looks as though they had been selling fully a quarter cheaper abroad than at home. But Mr. Bowles is no longer an officer of the navy. He is in the employ of a private ship-building firm, and he naturally wants the ship subsidy bill passed.

There were a number of other witnesses and letters from interested ship owners, saying that if the subsidy were not granted all of the American-Pacific lines would be forced to go out of business. It was pointed out that the English and Japanese lines engaged in the Pacific trade received large subsidies, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars each, while the most that any of the American lines received was \$12,000 for carrying the mails. As a matter of business, it was urged, this carrying trade ought to be saved to the United States, and the only way of saving it was by a subsidy. Nothing has yet been done in the way of reporting the bill, however, and it is a question whether the speaker will ever give it a chance on the floor.

It is a matter of some interest to all the people of the United States, and especially to the people of the west, that the president has injected himself into the fight against the illegal fencing of grazing land on the public domain. There has been a law formulated by the secretary of agriculture, with the approval of a special commission, for the leasing of grazing lands to cattle owners in the west at a very nominal price. The income from the leases would pay for policing and fire protection, and the cattle depend. But so long as the fences that have been illegally erected remain in place it will of course be impossible for the small cattle owners to take advantage of the new law. The president, however, has intimated his intention of giving the big cattle owners a reasonable time, say sixty days, in which to remove the fences that they have erected in defiance of law, at the end of that time, if they refuse, to prosecute them vigorously.

In line with the law which will straighten out the fence tangle of the west, it has been decided also to amend the laws under which western coal lands are being taken up. It has been generally understood for a long time that much fraud was indulged in to get these lands, but no one had any idea of the extent of the business till the secretary of the interior put the geological survey to work in conjunction with the land office to find out just where the western coal lands were, and what measures were necessary for their protection. The survey has now mapped roughly the larger coal beds of the west, showing that there are immense areas in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and New Mexico, where there are great coal measures, much of it lignite, but some good bituminous and some anthracite. Railroads and private companies have been taking this land by the thousand acres as "agricultural land" and paying for it at the rate of \$1.50 an acre, whereas it should have gone as mineral land at \$20 an acre at the lowest. The work of the geological survey has just balked one steal of \$1,500,000, though much of the

land in the vicinity had already been fraudulently taken up and worked out. Now there is being a map prepared by county and township lines showing the location of the coal lands and these will in the future be saved to the government with a saving to the public that owns them of several millions of dollars.

There has been a great scramble among the "friends of labor" in the government printing office to keep the printing of the patent office Gazette from being let by contract to some outside bidder. This work is one of the most useless on which the government printing office is engaged, but it furnishes a job for a great many employees, and to have the printing done by an outside firm at a saving to the government would be regarded by the printers as little short of a disaster. The patent office Gazette is an immensely expensive publication, and the illustrations are done outside the office anyhow. It is of use to a limited number of people who are directly interested in the patent business and the work of the office, but it is the bane of congressmen and state libraries who are forced to accept it and give it shelf room. It is quite possible, if the contract is let outside the printing office that the edition will be cut down to the number of copies actually required, but such a change would be a great blow to the worthy "prints" who have for many years made a good living getting it out.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

Voices of Fishes.—Regulating a Great River's Flow.—Britain's Altitude.—Gas-Cooled Cars.—A Dwindling Desert.—Hair-Stimulating Rays.—Electrically Made Barrels.—New Theory of Deafness.—A Big Cake of Ice.

The "talk of fishes" is peculiar, as Prof. T. W. Bridges a British lecturer, showed the other day in pointing out the voluntary sounds of these creatures. Some part of the bony skeleton is movable, and when this is rubbed against some fixed part of the skeleton the friction of the rough surfaces sets up a sound. The stickleback gives an illustration. In other fish a murmuring sound is produced by the pressure of air upon the values of the air-bladder. In still other fish there are two little flexible spines, attached to which is a muscle whose contraction causes the spines to tap against the air-bladder, and this produces a sound like the roll of a drum.

The Sudd country, to the south of Egypt, is a region of papyrus swamps which has resulted from the silting up of an ancient lake, more than 62,000 square miles in area, which once received the waters not only of the Albert Nile, but also of the Blue Nile and the Sobat. It is proposed to cut off this swamp area from the river channel by a canal from Bor to the junction of the Sobat and the Nile, a distance of 200 miles. The summer discharge of the Upper Nile, about 600 cubic meters per second, would thus be passed on to Khartoum and would increase the volume of the stream at that season 50 per cent, instead of being lost by evaporation in the swamp. No storage works at the equatorial lakes can give effective regulation without this "cut off."

Of the 58,321 square miles of England and Wales, Miss Nora E. MacMunn finds that 25,182 are under 250 feet in elevation above the sea; 16,476 are between 250 and 500 feet; 10,468 are between 500 and 1000 feet; 300 are between 1000 and 2000 feet; 300 are between 2000 and 3000 feet; and 4 are more than 3000 feet.

Refrigerator cars cooled by the expansion and re-evaporation of a readily liquefied gas were tried last season with good results on one of the rail roads leading from Paris. Evaporation was controlled by an automatic thermostat. This consisted of a coil of tube filled with a volatile liquid that expanded to a considerable degree on heating, and as this caused the pressure to rise the coil was unwound, and the motion of coiling and uncoiling was made to move the valves controlling the liquefied gas. The thermostat regulator was so arranged as to be automatically thrown out of gear or restored to working condition on the opening or closing of the doors of the car.

The worthless area of the Sahara Desert is proving smaller than has been believed. Prof. E. F. Gautier, the first explorer since 1826 to cross from Algeria to the Niger, has lately found in the Adrai plateau, 360 miles from Gao on the Niger, a wide belt of steppe having from six to twelve inches of rain a year, and covered with ponds and grass. Evidences of a large Stone Age population abound, including weapons, grinding-stones, rock-drawings and graves. It appears that the region must have gradually dried up, but that the desert conditions are now disappearing and the rain-belt is again extending more and more to the north.

Ultra-violet light is claimed by Prof. Krommayer, a German experimenter, to have had remarkable effect in the treatment of falling hair and baldness. In thirty-two cases where every other remedy had failed the light rays cured twenty-seven, and not only the hair but in some cases the eye-brows and beard were restored, although the trouble was mostly of long standing.

Throat Coughs

A tickling in the throat; hoarseness at times; deep breath irritates it;—these are features of a throat cough. They're very deceptive and a cough mixture won't cure them. You want something that will heal the inflamed membranes, enrich the blood and tone up the system

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TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, VALISES, TELESCOPES, BASKETS

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Siberian ice is reported by Middendorf to have an ordinary depth of 1.50 meters (five feet) to 1.80 meters, never exceeding 2.40 meters. In just completed measurements on running streams, Prof. Voikov has found a thickness of 0.70 to 0.80 meters on the Jenissei, 2 to 2.35 meters in the extreme north, and only 1.80 meters at Verkhoyansk, one of the earth's cold spots, in latitude 67 degrees.

Steel barrels are now welded by electricity. At a factory at Uxbridge, England, a rectangular sheet of steel is rolled into cylindrical shape, the edges are trimmed by shearing, and the quarter-inch opening is closed by rapidly melting into it strips of steel two inches long and half an inch wide. The sheet is held by clamping to an anvil, which serves as one pole of an electric circuit, a carbon rod in a movable handle forming the other. For each head a flanged disc is driven in, flange outward, a strip of steel is clamped round the joint on the inside and another on the outside, and the four thicknesses thus formed are welded together by the arc. A stamped steel punch-hole is welded into a hole punched for it. A product of the factory is its own chimney, which is 56 feet high and 4 feet in diameter, and is formed of quarter-inch steel plates with electrically welded horizontal and vertical joints. Electricity is supplied by a continuous current generator, with a capacity of 2100 amperes at 55 volts.

A new plan for improving the hearing is being tried in France. Action of the drum of the ear, as is well known, vibrates a chain of three tiny bones impinging upon a liquid, which in turn excites some 21,000 minute hairs terminating the auditory nerve; and deafness is usually regarded as a disease of the drum or the middle ear. The idea of Drs. Konig, Marcel Natier and Rousselot is that, unless distinct external defect is shown, atrophy of the nerve-hairs is the cause of impaired hearing. Each of the fibers responds to a certain specific tone, and by means of the "tonometer," an apparatus yielding a great variety of tones through the action of tuning forks and a sounding-board, it is sought to give exercise to as many nerve ends as possible. This has seemed to strengthen the responding nerve-fibers while others are gradually aroused into activity.

The largest mass of ice on earth is beyond the control of the Ice Trust. It has been accumulating in Greenland for thousands of years, and the immense block is supposed to average a mile and a half in thickness, its area being about 600,000 miles.

Foreign Trade Three Billions.

The Treasury bulletin of imports and exports for February, corrected to March 13, shows that the foreign trade of the United States is now on a basis of three billion dollars a year. For the eight months of the fiscal year the imports were \$799,926,525 and the exports \$1,198,346,300. For the twelve months ending with February the imports were \$1,188,440,670, the exports \$1,708,847,167. Comparisons of the exports in recent years are astonishing. Only a short while ago the country was marveling at the enormous gains made in 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903 and 1904 over the dreadful years of the second Cleveland administration; yet the high totals of those years are exceeded for

the twelve months just closed by hundreds of millions.

In the period between 1892, the year of Mr. Cleveland's election to smash the tariff, and 1897, the year when McKinley became president, there was no time when the exports for the fiscal year surpassed \$570,000,000, and for the fiscal twelve months of 1895 they were only \$793,392,599. In 1897 they crossed the one billion mark, and since the restoration of prosperity with the return to the American tariff system they have climbed until they are now approaching the ten billion mark. In 1896 the total imports and exports of this country put together were only \$1,539,000,000, as against the exports alone for the twelve months just closed of \$1,700,000,000, and the combined total for both imports and exports of about three billions.—New York "Press."

From Our Exchanges

A heart-rending accident occurred in the forenoon of March 9 on the works of the Union Construction company. The result was the instant death of Joseph Woodside, and the loss of both eyes of a workman by the name of George Rutley. Mr. Woodside was the overseer of a gang of blasters on the road building works of the company. The men had loaded and fired eleven holes, and then retired out of the way to wait till the blasts exploded. Only ten exploded, one shot hanging fire. Mr. Woodside and one of the men then returned to the blasts and hunted up the missed shot. He was stooping over to cut the fuse anew so as to light it with a match, when the blast exploded with a frightful force, throwing his body nearly ten feet into the air, and tearing away nearly all of his face, and the left arm to the socket. Death was instantaneous. The fragments of the arm could not be found. He was 36

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CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

FRIDAY.....APRIL 27, 1906

The Great Fire.

The San Francisco disaster destroyed fully two-thirds of the city. The loss of life cannot, probably never will be, correctly given. It is variously estimated at from 500 to ten times that number. The financial loss is far more than two-thirds of the property value, because the flames swept bare the business—wholesale and retail—portion, where the costly buildings stood, and where vast stocks of merchandise were stored. This loss is placed at from four hundred million dollars to double that sum. It is two or three times the loss entailed by the Chicago fire in 1871, and the area burned over is proportionately greater. There is no longer any doubt about the rapid restoration of the city. Other cities—in the temporary eclipse of the beautiful metropolis—are clamoring for a share of the manufacturing industries that made the bay city so thriving. They will be transferred to other points, but only until other quarters can be provided in the ruined districts. San Francisco was, considering its size, the wealthiest city in the Union. Her banks are full of coin. There never was a period in her history when her financial standing was better than at the time of this tremendous visitation. If any city in the world could recover from such a blow, San Francisco can. That she will soon recover, and so quickly that the transit from a heap of ashes to a mightier mart of commerce will astonish the world. To tide over the financial crisis upon the re-opening of the banks throughout the state is the problem that presses just now. The protraction of the legal holidays from day to day shows the seriousness of this question. A loss of property so tremendous must necessarily entail a rush to the banks. People who have suffered, will draw their savings from deposit banks as a matter of business, to meet their own needs. Even eliminating the panic element, a draw upon the money institutions is inevitable. If panic is added to this natural withdrawal of funds—that is, the masses will rush to the banks to get money, not because they need it for their own wants, but because they prefer to have it in their own possession, the danger will be augmented ten-fold. It is this aspect of the case that causes anxiety in money circles, not only in San Francisco, but in every city in the state.

At this time, above all others, let the people face the crisis calmly. By doing so they will be more likely to ensure the safety of their accounts than by demanding payment right away merely to hoard it themselves. Money is needed now in the channels of trade, as it never was before. It is no time to withdraw it and bury it in the ground or lock it up in private drawers.

Next Monday is the last day for the payment of the second instalment of state and county taxes, without being subject to the penalty of five per cent for delinquency. Owing to the disaster in San Francisco, and the scarcity of coin, the taxes have been coming in very slowly this week. A large amount still remains unpaid. Checks are not taken in payment in this crisis. The tax collector could do no other than insist upon actual money at such a time. And as the money is largely locked up in the banks and not comestable the situation is hard all round. A movement is started to have the legislature, in special session, meet and provide for postponing the tax collection until the end of the fiscal year, June 30, or at least providing for the remission of the penalty for non-payment until then, which would practically amount to a postponement of the tax collections. Doubtless some remedial measures will be taken, not only for San Francisco, but also for the balance of the state, which feels the money tightness equally with the afflicted metropolis.

A Friend That Was a Friend.

Don't frown—Look pleasant. If you are suffering from indigestion or sour stomach, take Kodol dyspepsia cure. Hon. Jake Moore, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I suffered more than 20 years with indigestion. A friend recommended Kodol. It relieved me in one day and I now enjoy better health than for many years. Kodol digests what you eat, relieves sour stomach, gas on stomach, belching, etc. Sold by F. W. Ruhser."

Assessor's Notice.

The county assessor hereby announces that he will be at the undermentioned places, for the purposes of assessment valuations for the current year on the following dates.

Sutter Creek—Commencing Monday, April 16, and remaining there up to and including April 21.

Amador City—Commencing Monday, April 23, and continuing there all that week.

J. MARCHANT,

Assessor of Amador county.

Ice cream at P. Cuneo's to-morrow, and every day thereafter.

Ayer's

Impure blood always shows somewhere. If the skin, then boils, pimples, rashes. If the nerves, then neuralgia, nervousness, depression. If the

Sarsaparilla

stomach, then dyspepsia, biliousness, loss of appetite. Your doctor knows the remedy, used for 60 years.

"Returning from the Cuban war, I was a perfect wreck. My blood was bad, and my health gone. I had tried all the Sarsaparilla completely cured me."

J. C. DORRILL, Scranton, Pa.
J. C. DORRILL, Lowell, Mass.

for
Impure Blood

Aid the Sarsaparilla by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.

Protracted Holiday.

The governor has from day to day extended the legal holiday, mainly no doubt because of the financial situation. The chief magistrate has no power to make the holiday other than general, although the intent in this emergency is to aid certain interests in trying to avert a panic. The banks and all moneyed institutions are benefited by this period of business suspension. It enables them to get money from other parts to tide over the rush when the opening day arrives. Besides, this it is impossible to get their vaults open and be prepared to do business for some time. Furthermore, the experience in the Baltimore fire demonstrated that it was dangerous to open the vaults even as soon as the metal thereof was sufficiently cool on the outside to permit of handling. The fervent heat imprisoned within, when brought into contact with the atmosphere ignited the valuable securities and papers therein contained. From this it may be weeks before the San Francisco bank vaults are opened. Then again, it is desirable that court processes be suspended, to prevent creditors jumping on their debtors by undue haste with civil actions to force collection of debts. All these avenues of panic are guarded temporarily by the legal holiday. And in order to accomplish these worthy ends, the governor could do no other than simply proclaim a holiday from day to day. This, however, should not be abused by interests that are far better kept running than closed. There is no reason for instance, why schools should be closed simply because of the declaration of a holiday. It may be, that teachers cannot be compelled to attend to their school duties in the face of the executive proclamation; and are entitled to their pay for the period of idleness just the same as, though the schools were running. For school teachers to act on that theory, however, is a gross injustice to the interests of the scholars, as well as an imposition upon the taxpayers. Technical subterfuges will not avail to avert popular condemnation of such a course. It is hoped, that in Amador county at least the schools will go right along with their business regardless of the extension of the holidays. Children are better off in the schools attending to their lessons than running the streets. It comes with poor grace for any educator, whether male or female persuasion, to pretend to be deeply devoted to their pupils, and at the same time draw their salary for days while the children through their abuse of the legal holiday provision, were kept out of the schools.

Grow Strong Again.

Nothing will relieve indigestion that is not a thorough digestant. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat, and allows the stomach to rest—recuperate—grow strong again. A few doses of Kodol after meals will soon restore the stomach and digestive organs to a full performance of their functions naturally. Sold by F. W. Ruhser.

The Lone Echo reached us in abbreviated shape last week—two pages instead of four. This was the outcome of the fire in San Francisco, the patent outside firm losing their plant. We expect other county cotemporaries will come in like contracted form this week. The Ledger is the only paper in the county that does not depend on the patent outside business. We have an insert that reaches us from the east, but even that part is partly printed in our own office. Outside of the magazine section we use blank paper exclusively in the Ledger office, and have stock on hand to run nearly six months. Not only that, but we have just received from the east a large supply of job stock, such as billheads letter heads, envelopes, and so forth, and are prepared to turn out anything in the printing line at short order, and without any advance on rates heretofore charged.

For horse blankets and everything in the saddle and harness line, see Piccardo's fine stock on Water street. When you wish the fleeces flavored coffees and teas, remember that W. J. Nettle keeps only the best.

THERE IS NO SLICKER LIKE TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Forty years ago and after many years of use on the eastern coast, Tower's Waterproof Oiled Coats were introduced in the West and were called Slickers by the pioneers and cowboys. This graphic name has come into such general use that it is frequently though wrongly applied to many substitutes. You want the genuine. Look for the Sign of the Fish, and the name TOWER on the buttons.

MADE IN NEW YORK AND YELLOW SOLD BY REPRESENTATIVE TRADE THE WORLD OVER.

J. A. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

Through the Fire Disaster.

A former Jacksonite, G. A. Walten-spiel, gives the following account of how he and his wife passed through the ordeal of earthquake and fire, in a letter received by W. H. Vela.

2032 Parker street, Berkeley.

April 23, 1906.

Friend Vela—You no doubt have heard from others that we got through the commotion safely, but we had a very strenuous time. When the shock began I jumped up and told Mrs. W. to stay in bed. As the shaking increased I ran to the front window to see the effect on the high buildings; they stood. All I could see was chimneys falling. I had to stand bracing with legs apart to keep from falling over. The shaking was in all directions—sideways, with up and down motion as well. As the house was of frame I was not frightened. After it quit shaking, I dressed and went down stairs on the street to see its effect. The streets were full of people and debris. I went back and had a good breakfast of ham and eggs before the gas gave out. As we were up on the hill it lasted long enough to cook, and that is all. After eating I lit my pipe and took a walk. The sight was awful, but as you got a good description in the papers I will omit it. Came back to the house and reported, then went to the store; it was a wreck indeed, and some of the heavy sand stone cornice had dropped through the side walk into the laboratory where we worked. We started to work when another good tremble came. Then I got cold feet and left. Went home, and watched the fire spreading over the city. We watched block after block go down by fire and giant powder. After lunch went down town again as far as Kearney and Post, up to Kearney to Bush, up Bush to Dupont, to California and home. The city was doomed by that time. So we packed a few clothes and food, and waited, and hoped it would stop at Kearney, but it kept creeping up until finally between 8 and 9 p. m., it got to Dupont, and we went up the hill to the Flood mansion. Made four or five trips until we got all we wanted, and more than we saved. The hill was crowded. We camped back of the Huntington house on a fine lawn and rested. We had a small basket with bread, two cans of oysters, some crackers, some Jackson salami we got for Easter from Cademartori, half a ham, fifteen eggs raw, and a quart demijohn of water. We tried to eat, but lost all appetite except for drinking, but as no water was to be had, we took only a small swallow at a time. We thought we would be safe on account of the large lawns on Nob Hill, but the fire was on three sides of us. We were ordered out by the troops about 3 p. m. Thursday. So we started to tramp to Van Ness avenue. We carried our things a block leaving one of the ladies to watch (there were seven in our party, five grown people, our neighbors in the flat below), and the men, three of us would go back for another load. We worked that way until we got to Van Ness and Filbert which I considered perfectly safe; no houses near. It was then about 6 a. m. We were about tired out, tried to eat a little, and rested. I was for either staying there or going to Fort Mason, either was safe as subsequently proved. But as we didn't know how long we would have to stay, we finally decided to go to the Presidio. I hailed a colored man who came from that direction with a wagon, and asked him how much to haul all the stuff to the Presidio. He said fifty cents, we would have paid 25 if he had asked it. He got the job quick before he changed his mind, we sent the oldest man along as he was about gone in for the balance of the walk to the Presidio. It was the longest walk I have taken in years. I drank some water on the way and filled my jug again, water was very scarce, when we got to the Presidio and got our things under the trees I went to look for water. I went to the hospital kitchen, a cook gave us all we wanted to drink, and also a five pound lard can of coffee, we gave him a cigar and thanks, came back to the camp had breakfast, lunch and dinner all together about 10 a. m., then had a smoke while one of the men filled up the bucket with water again at the hospital, I guess that was the last given out for the crowd came thicker all the time so they locked the gates to the kitchen. About 1 p. m. they gave out tents, so we went over and got three tents and put them up. It was hard work as the ground was rocky; could not drive the pegs, but we were not allowed to put them up where we pleased. We finally got moved at about 3 p. m. We had to watch the tents and poles so no one swiped them. The cinders as large as your hand came falling among the tents. I did not like it, but we were all worn out. I thought my knees and ankles were broken they pained me so, but I walked over to the hospital to get news about the water, I was told that the water would be turned on at 7 p. m. That they were very short of food I had better try and get to Oakland. One of the nurses told me that the government trucks own transports would take us to Folsom street wharf some could get to the Oakland Ferry. I came back to the camp and insisted in going immediately, but all wanted to wait until morning as they could not go a step farther, just then a spring wagon (two horses) came along with a load of trunks from the city. We had him hired before he got his load off for \$2.50, dirt cheap, as it was nearly a mile. He took all the stuff and ourselves, seven. We got on the government truck Slocum, with our stuff and it was the last load that was allowed to take any baggage, so I was told. After that the people had to get on with bare hands, as the baggage made slow work loading and unloading.

As we sailed along the water front we could see the fire working towards North Beach and Telegraph hills. We landed at Folsom street, and had

over five blocks south of Market to walk. I started first with Mrs. W. and got as far as Howard waiting for the balance. Made two trips with the two loads, or three blocks for every one. The old man, Mr. Keeney could not get further than the wharf gate. He fortunately struck an express for \$1.50 to take his stuff to the ferry. He picked up mine on the way. We walked, got tickets, checked our bundles, got into the ferry building, which was dangerous, and got on the Berkeley, and she was crowded. The Keeneys insisted as we had stayed together all through our troubles we should share the welcome of their friends in Berkeley, who were strangers to me. And such a welcome the house was ours. It was then about 9 p. m., April 19th. As we had saved half a ham and our neighbors four dozen eggs, we had ham eggs, coffee and bread. Of course we washed off two days' dirt, ashes, sand and cinders first. We then had a peaceful smoke. We were too tired to sleep, after forty hours of wakefulness, but went to bed and rested. The next day our baggage came all safe. We left quite a lot under a magnolia tree in the Huntington lawn, but I guess that is all ashes like the house. We lost all except a few clothes, and a blanket that we packed in a hamper and flour sacks. We found a nice place opposite where we put up the first night. Have a nice room, and board at reasonable price. I have made several trips to Oakland, met U. G. D. S. and Breese; also quite a few city people we got acquainted with. Everybody is glad and full of joy to meet some one they knew in the city. Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda and every other town near and far is doing all they can. Neither pen or tongue can describe the condition and scenes here or across the bay. No newspaper man has so far been able to describe it. Everybody is in a highly wrought nervous condition. I believe all more or less have not had a good night's sleep since. I have not. I was not scared one moment, but I get fire nightmares and work in my dreams.

To-day Mrs. W. and other ladies have been doing Red Cross work, making up clothes for the refugees, most of them with little clothing, and no money. Money is not needed, food clothing and shelter from the rains and wind. Medicines are giving out also, and the U. S. G. has or will take charge of all coming this way, and it is well it does.

As there is nothing personal in this you can let any of our friends read it, I can't write what we went through to all of them, and I know they would like to know. I will add it took two days after I got here of frequent drinking before I got all the water I wanted. It was the driest spell I ever had. The weather was very warm.

Spiel.

A Chance For Satisfaction.

If you ever bought a box of Witch Hazel salve that failed to give satisfaction the chances are it did not have the name "E. C. DeWitt & Co." printed on the wrapper and pressed in the box. The original DeWitt's Witch Hazel salve never fails to give satisfaction for burns, sores, boils, tetter, cracked hands, etc. For blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles affords almost immediate relief. It stops the pain. Sold by F. W. Ruhser.

NOTES FROM AMADOR NUGGET.

Jno. Connehan had the misfortune to have the end of his elbow taken off on Monday last while oiling the counter shaft of the compressor in the mill at the Keystone. Dr. Friedman attended the injured member and John is taking a layoff for a few days.

It's reported that the Fremont Consolidated Mining Co., are to add sixty additional stamps to their present mill, which will make it a hundred stamp mill.

On Tuesday morning, April 17, at 6 a. m. in Sutter Creek, Father Dornody, united in marriage Mr. Toni Luchinetti and Miss Lena Artemi, both of Amador City. S. C. Tuttle and Miss Josephine Rattagiatla were best man and lady. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Luchinetti left for San Francisco, for a short visit with friends and relatives.

The Italian accidentally shot in the wrist, on Saturday the 14th instant, in target practice, at the Oneta ranch, on the "Old Wise Toll-road," has been suffering considerable from the wound, giving him no rest night or day. After a careful examination, it was decided to remove the bullet, which was successfully performed Wednesday afternoon at Sutter Creek.

Carl Noe, a young son of J. Noe, was thrown from a horse last week and had his collar bone dislocated and his arm broken. He was rendered unconscious for some time after his fall. He is getting along nicely although not yet able to be out.

All kinds of harness from \$15 up at Pete Piccardo's.

Mining Stock For Sale.

7500 shares stock in Hanlow Mining Company at 5 cents per share in blocks of not less than 2500 shares. Address box 316, Stockton, Cal.

Sour Stomach

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol cures indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does not only cure indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy cures all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.

Mr. S. B. Ball, of Ravenswood, W. Va., says: "I was troubled with sour stomach for twenty years. Kodol cured me and we are now using it in milk for baby."

Kodol Digests What You Eat.

Bottles only. \$1.00 each holding 2½ times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

Prepared by E. C. DEWITT & CO., CHICAGO.

Sold by F. W. Ruhser.

Home Made

Have your cake, muffins, and tea biscuit home-made. They will be fresher, cleaner, more tasty and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder helps the house wife to produce at home, quickly and economically, fine and tasty cake, the raised hot-biscuit, puddings, the frosted layer-cake, crisp cookies, crullers, crusts and muffins, with which the ready-made food found at the bake-shop or grocery does not compare.

Royal is the greatest of bake-day helps.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Hotel Arrivals.

Globe—Adrian Manley, Sacramento; J Hamilton, Defender; John Grillo, C Mckenize, Volcano; W H Wonderly, Sutter Creek; F Huffman, Stockton; E W Kay, San Francisco; S Harbison, Sacramento; Chas Hagberg, Defender; H Kirkpatrick, Electric; E B Dennison, Pine Grove; A Well, J S Davis, Amador City; Barney Levy, Moses Schoen, San Francisco; F M Farwell, Butte City; Ted Fleming, Volcano; J M McLaughlin, H McKellips, Joe Bressler, Electric; Sadie Glenn, San Francisco; Stanley Pearce, Amador City; W C Killingsworth, Folsom; Geo Bakovich, John Bocceceovich, Joe Bakovich, Sutter Creek; A Barlon, Bay State Mine; F L Fisher, San Francisco; J Jacobs and wife, Los Angeles; C T Lagrave Sacramento; Mr Joyce, Defender; O M Atwood, Stockton; A S Flanders, Mokelumne Hill; L Bayson, Valley Springs.

National—Geo A Simpson, Detroit; L A Adams, Ione; W H Burt, San Francisco; M M Lesser, Oakland; A C Spiers, Electric; R Greder, Stockton; F M Farnell, Butte City; Ben Fisher, San Francisco; Mrs J D Walker, Geo I Wright, Del Monte mine; J Giannini, Volcano; Will Marchand and wife, Defender; W A Robinson, San Francisco; Geo K Murchie, Pine Grove; H Hake, Volcano; Mr and Mrs Rutledge, C C Mathews, Herman Cramer, Jr, and wife, Sonora.

Don't Tie Yourself Up.

Don't tie a cough or a cold up in your system by taking a remedy that binds the bowels. Take Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. It is different from all other cough syrups. It is better. It opens the bowels—expels all colds from the system, relieves coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, etc. An ideal remedy for young and old. Children like it. Sold by F. W. Ruhser.

Weddings.

Rev. C. E. Winning of the Methodist church performed two wedding ceremonies yesterday. The first was at the Fleming ranch, on the Pine Grove road, where Miss Viola Fleming was married to Mr Edward T. Barnet of Wallace. Both bride and groom are socially prominent in Amador county, and the union is looked upon as being a happy one. They will reside near Wallace, where the groom has extensive stock interest.

The second wedding occurred last evening at the home of Mrs Jos. Phelps, on Water street, where Mr Lucas Oettinger and Miss Lillian Tibbitts were "united till death do part them." The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few intimate friends. Mr and Mrs Oettinger will reside in Sutter Creek, where they are held in deservedly high esteem.

BORN.

DUFRENE—In Jackson, April 18, 1906, to the wife of Al Dufrene, a daughter.

ROBINSON—At Kennedy flat, April 20, 1906, to the wife of David Robinson, a daughter.

FREBANO—In Jackson, April 25, 1906, to the wife of J. Frebano, a daughter.

ALL our \$3.50 SHOES for MEN & WOMEN Are NOW \$3.15 by Mail

The Largest Shoe House in the West.

WE SELL EVERY KIND OF SHOES for Men, Women and Children, BY MAIL, and Guarantee a Perfect Fit and Satisfaction throughout or refund the money.



Wear. Patent cold vamp, gum metal kid top, extension snap sole, button style with high leather tip. Also in black Vici kid with patent leather tip.

Full line Miners' and Ranchers' Boots & Shoes

Rosenthal's, Inc.

107-113 KEARNY ST. San Francisco, Cal.

SOLE, ETC.

Notice of Assessment.

Jose Gulch Mining Company, a corporation, duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the law of the state of California, having its office and principal place of business at Butte Basin (Jackson post office), Amador county, California, and its property and works at the same place. Notice is hereby given that, at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jose Gulch Mining Company, held on the 4th day of April 1906, an assessment of five (5) cents per share was levied on the subscribed capital stock of the above named corporation, payable on or before the 10th day of May, 1906, to the secretary of the said corporation, J. P. Little, at Butte Basin, (Jackson post office), Amador county, California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 10th day of May, 1906, will be delinquent and will be advertised for sale at public auction, and, unless payment is made of the assessment with accrued costs before the 31st day of May, 1906, said delinquent stock will be sold on that day (May 31st, 1906), to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. P. LITTLE, Secretary of the Jose Gulch Mining Company. Office at Butte Basin, (Jackson post office), Amador county, California.

Certificate Co-Partnership.

State of California, County of Amador. } ss We, Chas. E. Olver, and W. J. Nettle, Jr., of the city of Jackson, county of Amador, State of California, hereby certify, that we have formed and entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on a general grocery, feed and provision business in the City of Jackson, county of Amador, State of California, under the firm name and style of NETTLE & OLVER.

This partnership was formed on the 31st day of March, 1906, and to commence on the 1st day of April, 1906. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 2nd day of April, 1906.

CHAS. E. OLVER, (Seal)
W. J. NETTLE Jr. (Seal)

State of California, County of Amador. } ss On this 2nd day of April, 1906, before me Ella M. Conlon, a Notary Public, in and for said county, personally appeared Chas. E. Olver and W. J. Nettle, Jr., to me known to be the same persons whose names are subscribed to the above foregoing certificate, and each of them acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office in said County of Amador, the day and year last above written.

ELLA M. CONLON, Notary Public, in and for Amador County, State of California. Endorsed—Filed April 3, 1906. ap6-5t C. L. Culbert, Clerk.

G. W. WELLER

Office of the Tax Collector, State of California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE taxpayers of Amador county, that I, T. K. NORMAN, Tax Collector of Amador county, did on the 10th day of October, 1905, receive from the County Auditor of Amador county the original assessment books for the year 1905, containing a list of the persons assessed for real and personal property, and the amount of State and County taxes due thereon for said year.

That said taxes are now due and payable to me at my office in the Court House, in the town of Jackson, county of Amador, State of California.

That the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one half of the taxes on all real property were due and payable on the second Monday in October, 1905, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property were due and payable on the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

That all taxes may be paid at the time the first instalment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

First instalment, one-half real estate and all personal property, due October 10th, 1905.

Second instalment, one-half real estate, due January 10th, 1906.

Third instalment, one-half real estate, due April 10th, 1906, at 6 o'clock p. m.

Taxes not paid according to law will be delinquent, and 15 per cent and 5 per cent and other costs will be added thereto.

Positively no Checks received for the payment of taxes.

T. K. NORMAN, Tax Collector of Amador County.

ANDREW PICCARDO

Freighter and Teamster

Jackson Gate Road.

Freight hauled from Martell depot and other points at lowest rates. All parties wanting freight from Martell delivered promptly should have the same addressed in care of A. Piccardo, and send bills of lading care Peter Piccardo, Water St.

Ledger & Chicago Inter-Ocean, \$2.50

UP-TO-DATE BUSINESS MEN.

Fine Strawberries

CAN BE HAD AT THE

Cassinelli Grocery House

TO MORROW.

GINOCCHIO BRO'S.

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

Groceries, Furnishing Goods, Shoes, Boots, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Mining Supplies, Lumber, Hardware, Hay, Grain, etc., etc.

Corner Main and Water St.

JACKSON - - - CALIFORNIA

McCALL Bazaar Patterns

L. J. Glavinovich

LEADING GROCERY STORE

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, TOILET ARTICLES, HARDWARE, MINERS' SUPPLIES, HAY, GRAIN, ETC.

Cor. Main & Court Streets

JACKSON, - - CAL.

McCALL Bazaar Patterns

FINE ASSORTMENT OF TEA AND COFFEE

CENTRAL GROCERY HOUSE

C. E. Olver & Wm. J. Nettle, jr., Proprietors.

FULL LINE OF— Fresh Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables. Fresh Fish every Thursday and Friday.

North Main Street— Jackson, Cal.

NOTICE

To Taxpayers.

Office of the Tax Collector, State of California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE taxpayers of Amador county, that I, T. K. NORMAN, Tax Collector of Amador county, did on the 10th day of October, 1905, receive from the County Auditor of Amador county the original assessment books for the year 1905, containing a list of the persons assessed for real and personal property, and the amount of State and

Look Fresh and Charming.

Use By-lo Violet Toilet Talcum Powder, and look fresh and charming. It is very cooling and soothing to the skin. The odor is a delicate fragrance of fresh flowers, refined and dainty.

By-lo Violet Toilet Talcum Powder

is the very finest made. Price 25c.

CITY PHARMACY,
F. W. RUHSER,
Jackson, Cal.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office:

Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall. In.	Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall. In.
April 1 (06)	32-55	0.00	April 17 (06)	45-72	0.00
2	34-62	0.00	18	44-73	0.00
3	36-65	0.00	19	44-73	0.00
4	37-66	0.00	20	44-82	0.00
5	38-66	0.00	21	44-82	0.00
6	40-68	0.00	22	44-82	0.00
7	41-70	0.00	23	44-78	0.00
8	43-74	0.00	24	46-84	0.00
9	44-70	0.00	25	47-84	0.00
10	46-85	0.00	26	45-70	0.00
11	42-68	0.00	27	42-61	0.00
12	40-72	0.00	28	40-72	0.00
13	44-70	0.00	29	40-72	0.00
14	50-77	0.00	30	40-72	0.00
15	46-70	0.00	31	40-72	0.00
16	45-67	0.00			

Total rainfall for season to date... 30.64 inches
To corresponding period last season 39.31

LOCAL NEWS

J. F. Wilson, Dentist, Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone—Office, Black 641; residence, Black 623; Jackson.

Frank Arata, in doing some work with a pick in his garden caught the implement in a clothes line, and received a blow in the head, inflicting a scalp wound which demanded attention by a surgeon. His injury is not serious.

Miss Belle Devan, who was in San Francisco learning the millinery business, returned home Sunday evening. Her brother W. E. Devan went to the city for the purpose of looking for her. The military authorities put him to work for a time. Like thousands of others, he failed to find the one he was looking for. He got back by way of Sacramento Monday.

Some three hundred refugees from the late proud metropolis of the coast reached Amador county by train Sunday. Most of them had relations in some part of the county. Some fifty or sixty arrived in Jackson. Many of them were employed in San Francisco, but their source of employment being gone, there was no other recourse except to get out to their friends in the country. The authorities are distributing the stricken people in the country as fast as they can, and in a very short time actual destitution and want will be banished. A number of those reaching here brought bundles of clothing, some wrapped in a sheet, some stuffed into a pillow case. One woman had a bird and cage; another the top of a sewing machine, representing all the worldly belongings they could save from the levouring element.

Get the weak spots in your old nars patched at Pete Piccard's.

Last Friday, as ex-congressman Caminetti and Geo Edwards were driving to Jackson and had reached the grade in Amador county, both shafts in their buggy gave away simultaneously, freeing the horse. Had it not been for the quick work of Mr Edwards in cramping the wheel, both buggy and occupants would have gone over the embankment. Mr Caminetti was almost drawn over the flash-board by the sudden parting of the horse from the vehicle but regained his balance and escaped uninjured, as did Mr Edwards, also. Both men consider themselves fortunate and are hoping that the next time, if there is to be a "next time," they get into such a predicament it will have just such a happy ending.—Calaveras Chronicle.

Pay your taxes, before the last Monday in April, and thereby avoid the penalty for delinquency.

Mrs Eudey, with her daughter Inez, and son Frank, returned to Jackson Sunday. Mrs Eudey was living out on Market street beyond Valencia at the time of the shock, in the district that was not reached by the flames. Frank was under medical treatment, as he went for that purpose a couple of weeks ago. Miss Inez has been attending school. The disaster of the fire and earthquake compelled them to return. They expect to go to relatives in Ogden in a few weeks.

Miss Loretta Meehan returned home Friday evening, after a long stay in the city.

N. Axelrod, paid a short visit to relatives in this city, after the great calamity here, to let friends know that his folks were unharmed. He left for Oakland, where his parents reside, on Wednesday.

Miss Hilda Clough and her mother came up from the city on Tuesday, and intend to remain here for some time. Miss Hilda is secretary for Code Commissioner, J. F. Davis, whose office with records was destroyed.

U. S. Gregory left Wednesday morning for Oakland and San Francisco, on a business trip.

Louis Schlemann, the piano tuner, will be in town May 1st. Headquarters, National Hotel.

Max Ladar says his dwelling house in the city was damaged by earthquake to the extent of \$500.

Jackson to the Front.

A mass meeting was called in this city Saturday to take measures to send relief to the hundreds of thousands of sufferers by the San Francisco disaster. The meeting was largely attended. Several committees were appointed to solicit contributions either in the shape of money, or provisions. These committees went around the same afternoon. Of course the people responded liberally in such a cause. Over \$700 was contributed in cash, also an immense stock of provisions and articles of clothing. The committee spent some of the money in buying goods such as they thought would be needed. All the afternoon the stores were poured into the receiving place in front of Well's Fargo's express, and the same night the same was taken by team to the railroad depot. It filled a 40 foot car. It went off next morning. There were eatables, mostly cooked, in abundance. It was taken to Stockton Sunday. District Attorney C. P. Vicini, also V. S. Garbarini, town trustee, and J. S. Garbarini accompanied the car to Stockton, with the intention of seeing it loaded on the boat for San Francisco. Reaching Stockton there were scores of cars ahead, and these had to be unloaded before the Jackson load had the right of way. A Sonora relief car was also there, but without any attendant. So the Jackson committee went to work and attended to the unloading of this as well as their own consignment. It first had to be loaded on a barge, which thereupon took it to the regular steamer out in the stream some distance, as a sandbar prevented the steamer from going up to the wharf as usual. The committee, accompanied by a corp of volunteers from the sightseers congregated at the landing, went with the barge, and unloaded the freight on the steamer. It started on its way to the city at 4 o'clock that afternoon, and expected to reach its destination in from seven to twelve hours. It was consigned to the relief committee at San Francisco. Committees are still at work gathering relief stores.

Frank H. Duden, secretary-treasurer, of relief committee, gives the following financial statement:

Cash donations received - - \$808.00
Cash pledged not paid - - 190.00
Total - - \$998.00

In addition to the above lists have been circulated at each of the mines—none of which have reported sum collected. Next week the subscription list will be published in full as well as the entire amount of disbursements.

Blasted in the Kennedy.

Monday last two Italian miners, named Joseph and Serafino Garbarino, brothers, living at Jackson Gate, were injured by the explosion of a missed or partly missed hole. They were working on the 2700 level, south stop. A previous set of holes had been fired, and it was noticed that one of the holes had missed. A fuse was adjusted and this hole was fired, and thereafter appeared all right. The two men went to work picking down the loosened rock, when suddenly an explosion occurred, blowing the debris in their faces, arms and body. Joseph Garbarino received the main force of the charge. It was evidently not a full charge that went off, for that would certainly have killed both of them. As it was only light material was thrown out, with barely sufficient force to penetrate the skin, about the face and arms. Joseph's left eye suffered severely. He was taken for treatment to Sacramento Tuesday. It is believed that his sight will be saved. The other injuries are not considered serious. Serafino was pitted about the body, but nothing dangerous, and he expects to resume work soon. It is believed that the accident happened by a portion of the charge in the missed hole failing to explode. No possible precaution could have avoided such a casualty.

Divine service will be held in St. Augustine's church Sunday evening next, on account of being the fifth Sunday in the month. Services at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

A woman named Mrs E. James, of the redlight district, died Monday. The body, accompanied by her sister, was forwarded to Oakland, the following day for interment.

Call and see the immense new stock at Pete Piccard's.

Give us daily some good bread. Pioneer is the best.

Max Ladar returned from his trip to San Francisco Wednesday. He found his family safe, and his residence unharmed.

Louis Poppianna, aged 17, arrived here this week from the bay, and will remain with his folks.

John Souza and wife, nee Myrtle Clark, came up early this week, and are now stopping at South Jackson. He was employed in a wholesale drug store in San Francisco. They lived on Natoma street and lost everything.

Peter Reichling, father of O. E. Reichling, came up from San Francisco Wednesday, to spend a few days in the quiet of Jackson, with his relatives and friends.

Mr Turner, who has been clerk at the store of W. E. Kent, on Broadway for several years, has resigned his position, the resignation to take effect immediately.

Usual services at the Methodist church next Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. C. E. Winning pastor. "Welcome to the house of God are strangers and the poor."

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Castor H. Pletcher

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, blind, bleeding, protruding piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.



SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Stephen K. Davis and Miss Edith M. Coster, both of Sacramento, were married at nine o'clock last Saturday morning at the home of the bride's parents, Mr and Mrs A. J. Coster of Plymouth. Only the near relatives and a few close friends were present at the ceremony, which was solemnized by the Rev. John Appleton of the M. E. church. The bride, tall and stately, was never lovelier than in her exquisite gown of ivory white crepe de chine over white taffeta silk, her flowers were white carnations with maiden hair ferns. Miss P. Coster, daintily gowned in pale blue silk muslin and carrying a bouquet of cream roses, attended her sister as bridesmaid. The bridegroom had the support of his brother James L. Davis of Madera. During the wedding breakfast, the small boys and tin cans of the town, afforded an accompaniment to the toasts that were drank to the future happiness of the young couple, and on their departure to Latrobe they ran the gauntlet of friends, who showered them with congratulations and rice. The bridegroom is the oldest son of Mrs J. J. Davis of Shenandoah, and had spent most of his life in the valley, but for the past year had lived in Sacramento, where he is connected with the Conservative Life Insurance Company. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. J. Coster of Plymouth, where she was born and reared, but for the past three or four years had been employed as a book-keeper in Hale Bros. store in Sacramento. Their honeymoon had been planned to take in Ventura in "Native Son's week" as Mr Davis was a delegate from Plymouth parlor, but the disaster at San Francisco caused a change and their destination has not been decided. They will make their home in Sacramento, where all good wishes of their friends follow them.

James L. Davis of Madera, is visiting his parents, Mr and Mrs J. J. Davis this week.

Thos D. Davis came home from Volcano last Friday evening, returning to his school on Monday.

Albert Sealey, who is employed on the Davis ranch, lost a fine horse, and narrowly escaped serious injuries to himself last Sunday evening. He had been out on horseback during the day, and on his return his horse stumbled and fell, breaking its own neck and pinning its rider beneath the dead body. Fortunately it happened so near the house that help was at hand at once. Al was not hurt beyond a badly bruised knee, but feels the loss of his pet very sadly. The recent rains were of a decided benefit to the ranchers, who are now pursuing their belated work with renewed energy.

Mrs P. B. Demarest is the guest of her niece, Mrs C. E. Smith of the valley.

Has Stood the Test 25 Years.

The old, original Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. You know what you are taking. It is iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure no pay. 50c.

Notice.

All persons having any claims against the undersigned at his lumber yard, will be kind enough to present them immediately, and if correct get receipts for the same and thereby confer a favor. All persons without distinction, owing a bill at the same lumber yard by coming forward immediately and paying the same, and getting receipts therefor, will confer equally as great a favor.

The stock in yards cannot be kept up unless parties pay for what they buy. Short credits, and often turning over capital in trade is conducive to lower prices, and in the aggregate more profits.

The above is not a joke, but a simple business proposition and please don't forget it, for it is necessary to make a change in the methods of carrying on the lumber business in Jackson. Monthly settlements of all bills will be the rule hereafter.

F. M. WHITMORE.

AMADOR.

Mr Walsh superintendent of the Keystone mine, arrived from the city Sunday evening.

Miss Grace Leonard, who was in San Francisco during the dreadful disaster, escaped to Oakland and is now in this city with friends.

Mr Normington has disposed of his place here, and is living in the Peter's residence.

Dr Quinn returned last evening, having gone below to look for relatives after the disaster.

Rev. Appleton of Plymouth will assist with the services at the M. E. church Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

School was closed last Friday, it having been declared a holiday.

Mr S. Baker of Oakdale, was the guest of his son, the Rev. Baker, for several days last week.

E. Lois.

Living indoors so much during the winter months creates a sort of a stuffy, want-of-ozone condition in the blood and system generally. Clean up and get ready for spring. Take a few Early Risers. These famous little pills cleanse the liver, stomach and bowel and give the blood a chance to purify itself. They relieve headache, sallow complexion, etc. Sold by F. W. Kusher.

Card of Thanks.

We hereby extend our sincere thanks to all friends who assisted and assistance during the last sickness and funeral rites of our beloved husband and father, W. Trevasis.

Mrs W. Trevasis and Family.

Personal Experiences.

Louis Schlemann narrates his experience in San Jose thus: I was in San Jose the night of the earthquake. The lodginghouse I was in was luckily only a two story brick building. The noise was terrifying. I was thrown from one end of the room to the other like a ball, the door would not open. At last the wall to the street in my room tumbled out, but luckily roof hung on. I climbed out that way. The scene on the street was awful, filled with debris of all kinds, and then fire broke out in block on Second street, between San Fernando and Santa Clara, west side. The most of that burned. Not a brick building in the whole town was intact. One three story brick occupied was nothing but a small heap, so complete was the destruction; ten persons were killed there.

Walter Folger has written to relatives here, saying that he is working at Agnews since the great shock, that 150 were killed there. The property of Mrs Askey at San Jose was damaged some, but was not in the line of main disturbance.

Mrs Langhorst heard from her sister, Mrs Spohn, who lived on Union street, near Telegraph hill, that they got out safely, although burned out. They went over to relatives in Oakland, and they will probably come to Jackson for a while.

G. A. Waltenpiel and wife, are in Oakland. They got burned out of their home on Stockton street, and the Lengfield pharmacy on Union square, where Mr Waltenpiel was employed, was destroyed.

Chris Marelia returned from San Francisco Friday night. He lost all the office furniture, and papers.

W. J. McGee, whose office was in San Francisco Savings Union, on California street, lost his library and papers. He gives a graphic account of the great disaster, and says that the tales about the loss of lives are greatly exaggerated; that the reports, of the sinking of the ground, and fissures and holes in the streets are mainly the work of imagination.

Mrs O. E. Reichling and her sister Miss Dailey, got home from San Francisco Sunday night, having passed through the dreadful experience of the fire.

Chas Boro, who has been in the barber business in San Francisco accompanied by his two younger brothers, returned home Saturday evening. He was living at a boarding house kept by his aunt, Mrs Zanini, at 1420 Montgomery street, between Green and Vallejo. It was a three-story building. The earthquake shook it badly, but did not cause any part of it to fall. After the shock he went to the place where he worked on Montgomery avenue, expecting to go to work as usual. There was great excitement in that quarter, but not much destruction. In the narrow streets where the fishermen were wont to take their fish to market, such as Merchant, Clay and Washington, the buildings had collapsed, toppling over on each other, and burning men and animals. People of the district towards North Beach, although the fire was raging in other quarters, believed they were exempt from its ravages. A change of the wind brought the greater destroyer down upon them suddenly. This was Thursday, and they had no time to save anything. The sights that he witnessed in the fleeing tens of thousands, as well as the horrors of the dead and dying, and the roar of the flames will live in his memory through life. The suffering from lack of water and food lasted through Wednesday and Thursday. The people of the resident quarter were not accustomed to keep a large stock of provisions on hand, mostly buying for daily needs. Hence, when the whole city full was suddenly thrown upon their resources for food, the stock was gone in short order, and want and destitution stalked in all their terrors. Boro left Friday evening at 6 o'clock. He traveled through Market street, Mission Van Ness and other parts after the flames had spent their fury. He will remain with his parents in Jackson for some time to come.

Judge Davis lost all his books and office furniture in the great fire. His residence is in the western addition, beyond the fire limit, and was saved. Most of the judge's law books are kept in his Jackson office.

Among the refugees in Jackson from the bay we notice E. Kevern and wife, Alfonso Marre, Ernest Spagnoli, Frank Paramino, Caneio, C. A. Freeman and wife, Chas Boro and two brothers, Mrs Frank Simeich's sister and son Nat.

Herman Cramer returned from the city Wednesday, bringing the glad news that he had finally succeeded in finding his aged father alive and unharmed. He had hunted through all the refugee camps with no success, tramping through the burned districts as he thought thoroughly, and had about given up the search. Tuesday morning last he learned that there was a strip of frame shanties on Folsom street untouched by the fire. To this point he made his way, and found a district one block wide and four blocks long that had escaped destruction. It was almost entirely of frame buildings, with the Enterprise foundry in the district. At a place near Folsom and Main his father was found safe and sound. He left his lodgings soon after the earthquake. Seeing fires in so many places he concluded the city was doomed. He took refuge in this district, which by a strange freak of the fire field passed through the ordeal unscathed.

Vic Monterichard was burned out, but all escaped injury. His son had to be carried to a place of safety on a stretcher.

Jos Levy, formerly of Jackson, who kept a barber shop near the city hall, lost his office outfit, amounting to several hundred dollars.

Miss Christina Rickert escaped unhurt.

A rumor is current that Virginia Araia, who lived in South Jackson for many years, and left here for San Francisco over six months ago, perished with her two children, in the disaster. They were living at some point south of Market. The report cannot be traced to any more reliable basis than floating rumor. It is hoped that it is not true. Mrs Dr. Freiman of Sutter Creek, who was in the city taking a course of training as a nurse in one of the hospitals, is also reported missing. The doctor went down last week to try and ascertain the facts, with the result that he failed to find her. It transpired that she was engaged in the nursing capacity for the sufferers, for several days, and is now with her husband in Sutter Creek.

As an illustration of the extent to which the county places are filling up with refugees from the stricken cities below, we are told that one family in this county, located in the country, has eleven sufferers to care for at the present time.

H. M. Sherwood, who lives on the ridge above Sutter Creek, on the Volcano road, has two sisters in Oakland. The dwelling in which they lived was built partly of frame and brick. The brick wall fell outward from the earthquake shock. They were unharmed, but they have not recovered from the nervous shock. They will likely seek rest in Amador county.

Dr. Endicott returned from the devastated city Sunday. He failed to find his daughter Grace, but learned that she was safe with friends at Menlo Park. The stories started about them making him "throw brick," are a get-up. He escaped that ordeal, by a slender margin. To "throw brick," is the phraseology used by the guards to impress the lookers. While the doctor was traversing a street, two young fellows came along, and the soldier on duty accosted them. "Did you throw bricks?" They imagined that he meant hurling brickbats for mischief, and replied "No." "Get in line then," and they had to obey, and pile bricks from the debris. Some from the country were kept at it for eighteen hours, or more, in shifts of six hours each. The doctor escaped by dodging behind an ambulance wagon that happened to come along at the right moment.

Norman Andrews, son of Mrs C. H. Crocker, about 14 years of age, lived with his father in the center of the earthquake district. They were in the basement. The upper part of the building collapsed, and the two were imprisoned by the debris, but unharmed. They literally dug their way out to freedom and escaped without injury.

Dr. Scholtz arrived in Jackson Wednesday evening. He lost all his office furniture and surgical instruments in the fire. He was located on Powell street, near Market. He will make a short stay here with his relatives, Mrs Barker and family, before returning to the bay.

Among the pathetic features of the Relief Committee's work is the assisting of persons from interior points who have lost trace of relatives whose homes were destroyed in San Francisco. One man from Jackson, Amador county, whose family was in San Francisco when the fire swept away the house they lived in, was all but distracted until transportation and a landing in San Francisco was procured for him that he might go there and search for his loved ones.—Oakland Enquirer.

Alex Eudey returned from a trip to the burned city Wednesday night. He found his wife and her mother, Mrs T. J. Adams all safe in the unburned Richmond district. He was impressed to do a little street sweeping, the same as about all the other visitors, before leaving.

Dr. Gall is in Stockton, and may be expected home at any time. We are informed that he is enjoying good health, and will be prepared to resume his professional duties upon his return.

G. A. Shaver, who has worked in Defender district, was thrown clean out of his room by the earthquake shock, and landed in the street in his night clothes. He was not badly hurt. He is now in Placerville.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of
Castor H. Pletcher

MINING NOTES.

Kennedy.—This mine has experienced a heavy increase in the flow of water during the past week. At one point fully two inches is pouring out, supposed to come from an ore body in the vicinity. It is encountered at a point in one of the lower levels where the east and west ledges form a junction. The footwall vein in the 2700 level has been opened, and four feet of it is found to be of fair milling quartz. Everything is running satisfactorily at both mine and mill.

Fremont.—This company is thinking of increasing the milling capacity to sixty stamps. They have 40 in operation at present, and could give steady occupation to 20 more. Beyond that number, however, the company entertains no thought of going just now.

Blue Rock Shoot.

Under the management of Frank Burgin, a blue rock shooting took place at Meek's field, just beyond the Zeila mine, on Sunday afternoon. A number of sporting men, embracing several of the noted marksmen of the county, assembled to participate in pastime. The shooting was principally for practice. There were thirteen participants, and 10 rounds, each shooter having ten shots per round. The highest score was made by William Hess, with 80 hits out of 90 shots. The next best score was by Chas Ardito, who broke 35 out of 50 shots. Two pools were made up after the practice shooting, with six contestants, each contributing \$1. Chas Valvo won the first with a score of 8 out of 10; C. Dal Porta carried off the second pool with seven out of ten. The affair was nicely managed, and it is likely another shooting will be held in the near future, if the necessary material can be had.

Does It Do Any Good?

What good does it do you to eat if your stomach fails to digest the food? None. It does you harm—causes belching, sour stomach, flatulence, etc. When the stomach fails a little Kodol dyspepsia cure after each meal will digest what you eat and makes the stomach sweet. Kodol is a thorough digestant and will afford relief from any disorder due to imperfect digestion or mal-assimilation. Sold by F. W. Russer.

Unclaimed Letters.

In Jackson post office April 26: P. Buflington, Avanzio Carmelino (3), Battista Chiesa, Obrew Corovich, Daird Elie, Marian Guinne, L. W. Gillis, Girolamo Giozzoli, Hebert Gervais, L. C. Hiner, Oscar Johnson, Joye Kambe, H. W. Kruw, Maria Signora, Bernardino Muncini, Nik Magazin, Mr and Mrs F. Manley, T. Martignoni, Edith Nudi, Giorani, Pozzeban, Jack Rattein, Giuseppe Vaninetti.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Wedding Anniversary.

J. McCutcheon left for Woodland Tuesday morning. His wife and children have been there for several weeks. Yesterday evening, they celebrated the eleventh anniversary of their marriage. A number of relatives and friends were expected to attend and participate in the festivities. Mr McCutcheon is expected to return this evening. His family will probably return some time next month.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
Castor H. Pletcher

Lemons, oranges, and bananas constantly on hand at Nettle's Mkt.

SATURDAY'S SALE.

Starts Saturday, 21st.

ORGANDIES WASH GOODS.

Our entire stock of summer dress goods must go at prices never heard of before. Come and get prices and buy you a summer dress.

½ off regular price.

JACKSON SHOE STORE.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's catarrh cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Pay-up Notice.

Old accounts due the Union House must be paid to Frank Simeich, at the Bridge Saloon, Jackson. ap6 4t.

THAT SATISFIED SMILE

is seen on all faces whenever

JESSE MOORE WHISKEY

is served.

E. MARRE & BRO., AGENTS.

Big Stock Up-to-date Shoes

The Best Shoes

at Reasonable Prices.

The Walk Over Shoe,

Utz & Dunn and E. P. Reed;

also the Napa Tan for Men.

Sutter Creek Show's Cash Store Amador Co.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Cures Grip in Two Days.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.

This signature, *E. W. Grove*

On every box. 25c.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of Infants & Children.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Prepared by *Dr. J. C. WELLS*

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Facsimile Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses = 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

OF SACRAMENTO.

Corner Fourth and J Sts.

Paid depositors for the year 1904-5, 4 per cent on TERM DEPOSITS, 3 per cent on ORDINARY DEPOSITS.

Accepts deposits in sums from ONE DOLLAR and upward.

Guaranteed Capital.....\$410,000
Paid Up Capital and Reserve...350,500
Assets.....2,000,500

Send Draft, P. O. Order, or Wells-Fargo Order and we will mail back book.

Money to Loan on Real Estate

WM. BECKMAN, PRES.
Geo. W. Lorenz, Cashier.

BANK OF AMADOR COUNTY

Incorporated November, 1895

Capital Stock : : \$50,000

President.....Alfonse Ginochello
Vice President.....S. G. Spagnoli
Secretary and Cashier.....Frederick Eudey

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Alfonse Ginochello, S. G. Spagnoli, John Strohm,
Frederick Eudey and Alex Eudey of Jackson.

SAFE DEPOSIT.—Safe deposit boxes can be rented from the Bank of Amador County at the small expense of 50 cents per month, thereby securing you against any possible loss from fire or otherwise. Don't overlook this opportunity of protecting your valuables.

SAVE MONEY.—Patronize a home institution. Send money away through the Bank of Amador County with a bank account has a financial standing. Don't bury your money; when you die it can't be found and you are liable to be robbed while alive.

VANDERPOOL

THE HARNESS MAKER

Plymouth, Cal.

Can Make or Repair your HARNESS in an up-to-date workshop in a large building. He carries all kinds of harness and supplies in the line. Also, Buggies, Carriages & Carts Carriage Trimming a specialty. ja22

2 & 3 AR

S. C. S.

Our Monthly Priced Catalogue is full of great big bargains in every department. It is issued every month and mailed free. If you will read it carefully every month you will find it all to you. For a few days only on the return of this advertisement we will send you our Savings Bank. Send a postal and we will mail it to you. We have the latest quotations on foreign exchange.

Combination No. 53 for \$7.75

50 lbs. Best Granulated Sugar—S. C. S. fine white dry.....\$1.00
1 dozen this Assorted Table Fruit.....1.50
Full quart or two extra large bottles Flavored Extract, any flavor.....1.50
10 lbs. finest Dried Prunes, Peaches or Raisins.....1.00
10 lb. sack Graham or Rye Flour......25
5 lbs. best S. C. S. Mocha and Java, or ground Coffee, worth 40c, or over.....1.50
4 lb. box Assorted Crackers and Cakes, latest and best, American Biscuit Co., fresh baked......50
1 large bottle Best Concentrated Baking Soda......25
1 large bottle Best Concentrated Ammonia, S. C. S......25

The group, unchanged, for.....\$7.75

We deliver by team Q. O. D. if you live near by or to Depot in S. F. if by freight.

SMITH'S CASH STORE, Inc.
25 Market St., SAN FRANCISCO
Hardware Catalogue mailed Free on Request

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GIFTS TO JOCKEYS.

Queen Rewards and Reminders That Come to the Riders.

One of the greatest of living jockeys has a most remarkable collection of tributes from admirers, unknown and otherwise. It contains, among other things, pawn tickets, writs and summonses contributed by unsuccessful backers of his mounts, tallmats of all kinds to bring him luck in his races, sermons and tracts for his spiritual welfare, recipes for all kinds of ailments, from coughs to a tendency to corpulence, forms for insuring against accidents, offers of marriage, accompanied by bundles of photographs of would be wives, welshers' tickets and a pair of worn-out boots with the legend: "All that is left of them after walking from York to London. Backed all your mounts."

A few years ago, after his horse had lost an important race, a well known turfman went up to the jockey and made him a formal and public presentation of a silver snuffbox, saying that if he would look inside he would see the kind of horse he ought to ride in future. The jockey opened the box and found in it half a dozen fat snails. It was the same satirical owner who on another occasion presented his jockey with a sumptuous casket, which on being opened disclosed a wooden spoon, and to a third jockey who had failed to win an important race he handed a pair of crutches bought from a beggar on the course.

When John Singleton, a clever jockey of nearly two centuries ago, first won a race in Yorkshire the farmer whose horse had ridden to victory was so delighted with his achievement that he made him a present of a ewe, whose offspring soon mastered a round dozen, and really started the ex-shepherd had on his career as a jockey. Singleton was very proud of and grateful for his singular fee.

In this respect he furnished a great contrast to a well known jockey who when a check for \$1,500 was handed to him by the owner of a horse on which he had won a race crumpled it up contemptuously, with the remark that he had "often received more for riding a two-year-old."—Chicago News.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

When a man is loaded you always know it, it's different with a gun. Keep telling a boy he never will amount to anything, and he generally won't.

A six weeks' engagement will put a lot of conceit into a man, but six minutes of married life are sufficient to take it out.

It is wonderful how many have watches considering how few there are in the world to whom time really seems to be of any value.

Perhaps a man's eyesight grows poorer with the years as a merciful way of preventing him from seeing his wrinkles and gray hairs.

We suppose a man is called "woman's protector" for the reason that he protects her from others imposing upon her, preferring to do it all himself.—Atholton Globe.

Praising the Lazy Man.

It must be admitted that some of the best work that has lived has been done by indolent men. This is especially true as regards literature. The finest description of a sunrise was written by the poet Thomson in bed. Coleridge was one of the most indolent of men, yet his work is, of its kind, unsurpassed. One of the most important improvements in the steam engine was due to the indolence of James Watt. Many other examples might be quoted; but, as a general rule, it is fairly correct to say that work which is the outcome of meditation or prolonged observation is best performed by people whose natural indolence makes them careless of the strife and bustle in which an active temperament would tend to immerse them.—Pearson's.

RICHARD WEBB

United States Commissioner

Will attend to Homestead and other filings; taking of final proofs and all other Land Business.

Deeds and other legal documents drawn up. Agent for Phoenix Assurance Company of London, and Washington Providence Fire Insurance Companies.

JACKSON, CAL.

A THIMBLE OF GOLD

IT IS MADE OF METAL ALLOYED DOWN TO FOURTEEN CARATS.

The Process of Manufacture, From the Ingots of Pure Gold Fresh From the Subterranean to the Finished Shining Product.

Out of whatever part of the earth it may originally have been dug, the gold from which thimbles are made in Philadelphia was brought at the United States subtreasury in the city in the form of snug little ingots, brick shaped and about two and a half inches long, an inch and a quarter wide and about an inch thick.

These little ingots would be of a convenient size for paperweights. But they would be rather heavy for such use and probably too expensive for most people, for each one contains, of pure gold, 24 carats fine, metal of the value of about \$900.

Gold of this fineness would be much too soft for thimbles, and it is alloyed down to 14 carats in which condition it is rolled into sheets of suitable thickness. In the first process of manufacture a sheet of this gold is run into a machine which cuts out of it a disk in size sufficient to form a thimble, the same machine stamping this disk also into the form of a straight sided capsule with irregular edges.

Then the thimble blank goes into another machine, in which a die stamps it into its conical shape. Out of this machine it goes into an annealing furnace for tempering and from that into an acid bath for cleaning and the removal of the fire coating.

Then the thimble is put into a lathe to be turned down to its final shape and dimensions. It is dull colored when it goes into the lathe, but at the first touch of the keen edged cutting tool it shows a glistening narrow band of bright gold surface, which is widened in a moment to cover the whole length of the thimble as the skillful worker shifts the tool along.

With repeated application of the tool the operator brings the crown of the thimble into its perfect form and cuts down along the thimble's sides to the walls of the thimble to the requisite thickness, and he defines and finishes the smooth band that runs around the lower part of the thimble and brings into relief the rounded rim that encircles the thimble at its opening at once to give it a finishing ornamental grace there and to stiffen it. The glistening little gold shavings that he cuts off in these various operations all fall into a canvas trough suspended beneath him and the bench upon which stands the lathe.

With that last touch to its rim in this stage of making the former has grown nervously more thimble-like in appearance, but somehow it still lacks the breath, so to speak, of thimble life; it lacks yet the familiar indentations in its surface that serve to support the needle and to hold it in place. These the thimble maker now proceeds to make, and the making of these is nice work indeed.

It is done with a tool called a knurle. There is a small knurle and a side knurle. An end knurle is simply a handle having set in it a tiny, tiny revolving wheel of steel, upon whose periphery is a continuous encircling row of little bosses or knobs corresponding in size to the indentations to be made. The side knurle has in place of such a wheel a little steel cylinder of a length sufficient to cover that section of the thimble that is to be indented on its side, this cylinder having knobs all over its surface, as the end knurle wheel has around its edges, and turning like the wheel on its axis.

The thimble in the lathe is turning with 2,500 revolutions a minute, and it seems as though the application to its surface of any sort of tool with protuberances on it must leave there only a jangled and mixed up lot of irregular marks. But now with the end knurle the thimble maker makes an indentation in the center of the top of the thimble, and then he proceeds rapidly and with perfect certainty with the end knurle to describe a circle that encircles the top of the thimble, and then the indentations all perfectly made and the rings all perfectly spaced, from the center to the circumference of the top.

You may see him do this, but you can't tell how he is able to do it. And then with the side knurle he makes the indentations in the sides of the thimble, making there as well, as he deftly presses the tool against it, indentations that run absolutely uniform and true and that end at their lower edge in a perfectly true encircling line.

It is astonishing and a pleasant thing to see how it develops and comes to itself with the making of these familiar indentations, and now there remains to be done to it only the polishing inside and out and you have the finished gold thimble.—Philadelphia Press.

How Exclamations Originate.

"Halloo" and "hurrah," which are among the exclamations in common use, can be traced to curious origins. The author of "The Queen's English" tells us that the people of Carnarvon forest, Leicestershire, when they wish to say any one of a distance call out not "halloo," but "halloo." This, he takes it, is a survival of the times when one cried to another "A loop! A loop!" or, as we should say, "A woi! A woi!" "Hurrah," according to high authority, is derived from the Slavonic "huraj," "to paradise," a battle cry which voiced the prevailing belief that all soldiers who fell in the fight went straight up to paradise.—Pearson's Weekly.

In Bohemia courtships are abnormally long. In that country engagements frequently last from fifteen to twenty years.

The Reason.

Teacher—You've been a very good boy for the last day or two, Bobbie. I haven't seen you fighting with the other boys or romping in the school-room. Bobbie—Yes'm. I got a stiff neck.—Cleveland Leader.

READ AND YOU WILL LEARN

That the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice endorse and recommend, in the strongest terms possible, each and every ingredient entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, "liver complaint," torpid liver, or biliousness, chronic bowel affections, and all catarrhal diseases, whatever region, name or nature. It is also a specific remedy for all such chronic or long standing cases of catarrhal affections and their resultant, as bronchitis, throat and lung diseases (except consumption) accompanied with severe coughs. It is not so good for acute colds and coughs, but for lingering, or chronic cases it is especially efficacious in producing perfect cures. It contains no poison. Golden Seal root, Bloodroot, Stone root, Mandrake root and Queen's root—all of which are richly praised as remedies by all the above mentioned authorities by such eminent medical writers and teachers as Prof. Bartholow, of Jefferson Med. College, Prof. Hays, of the Univ. of Pa., Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John K. M. D., of the Univ. of Cincinnati; Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., of Cincinnati; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago, and scores of others equally eminent in their several schools of practice.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only medicine put up for sale through drug stores for like purposes, that has any such professional endorsement—worth more than any number of ordinary testimonials. One of the best of its formula on the bottle wrapper is the best possible guaranty of its merits. A glance at this published formula will show that "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no poisonous or harmful agents, and no alcohol—chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead. It is entirely unobjectionable and besides is a most useful ingredient in the cure of all stomach as well as bronchial, throat and lung affections. There is the highest medical authority for its use in all such cases. The "Discovery" is a concentrated glyceric extract of the medicinal root, and is safe and reliable.

A booklet of extracts from eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients, is sent free of charge. Address: Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A STORM IN THE JUNGLE.

It Comes With a Roar Like That of a Giant Waterfall.

People who have never been in a jungle talk of the sky as a painter talks of the horizon or a seafaring man of the offing—as if when you wanted to see it you only need use your eyes. But in the jungle you don't see the sky—at least you only see a few scraggy clouds here and there, and the openings in the twigs and leaves. Neither do you feel the wind howling, nor get burned or dazzled by the sun, nor even see that luminous except by momentary glimpses about midday, from which it follows that a jungle man does not usually pretend to be weatherwise. If he does he is even a greater humbug than the rest of the weather prophets. On the afternoon about which we are speaking I remember setting forth on my walk in the still glow of the tropical sun and wondering rather at the intense stiffness of the surrounding forest. Then the air grew cooler and the green of the foliage in front seemed to deepen, and presently there was a sound as of a giant waterfall in the distance. Waterfalls do not, however, grow louder every second, whereas the noise in front did so. Then there was a loud, angry growl, as of a dozen lions. A minute more and the whole jungle began to roar as if fifty squadrons of heavy cavalry were coming up at a gallop. Then came a drop of rain and a peal of thunder which seemed to make the world stop.

Then the storm began. The sky above darkened; the trees clattered; the brushwood beneath hissed and bowed itself. A deluge of raindrops blotted out the narrow view. Down it came, soaking through the densest leaves under which one fled for refuge, striking the grass and sand with millions of dull thuds, dashing furiously against the leaves as if they were so many hostile soldiers, streaking the air with innumerable perpendicular lines and hurling itself down with the force of bullets.

In such a downpour one may as well walk and get wet as stand still and get wet. Unfortunately one did neither. The "circumbendibus system" presupposes the fact that the wagon wheels and bullock tracks can be seen and noted, but when the cart track is no longer a cart track, but "all turned to rushing waters," such tracks cannot be seen, and unless you have a pocket compass you are lost. We try to fly as to get back to where you came from. When one reads of travelers lost in the backwoods, they are always lost by the sun—and probably very badly—but when there is no sun what are you to do?—Siam Press.

The Ice of Greenland.

The largest mass of ice in the world is probably the one which fills up nearly the whole of the interior of Greenland, where it has accumulated since before the dawn of history. It is believed to now form a block about 600,000 square miles in area and averaging a mile and a half in thickness. According to these statistics, the lump of ice is larger in volume than the whole body of water in the Mediterranean, and there is enough of it to cover the whole of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with a layer about seven miles thick. If it were cut into two convenient slabs and built up equally upon the entire surface of "gallant little Wales" it would form a pile more than 120 miles high. There is ice enough in Greenland to bury the entire area of the United States a quarter of a mile deep.—London Globe.

A Dowry on Approval.

A curious custom prevails among Rumanian peasants. When a Rumanian girl is of a marriageable age, all her trousseau, which has been carefully woven, spun and embroidered by her mother and herself, is placed in a painted wooden box. When a young man thinks of asking to be allowed to pay his attentions to the girl he is at liberty at first to open the box, which is always placed conveniently at hand, and examine the trousseau. If he is satisfied with the quantity and quality of the dowry he makes a formal application for the girl's hand, but if, on the contrary, the trousseau does not please him, he is quite at liberty to retire.

OFFICER FRED C. KRIPP'S WIFE

of Sacramento successfully treated and cured after failing in other quarters. Had been suffering with liver and abdominal troubles for years and is now as well as she ever was.

Following is her endorsement of Dr. F. W. Hing's treatment, in which no operation was performed. Her cure is entirely due to the efficacious remedies which this celebrated Chinese physician uses, and her friends are jubilant that she is again well. Following is her letter sent to the doctor without solicitation:

"Sacramento, May 15, 1905.—I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. F. W. Hing to the public as a reliable physician. I was ill for about six years with liver and abdominal troubles, feeling miserable most of the time. I tried doctor after doctor in Sacramento without deriving any benefit. They advised an operation, but finally the attack culminating in appendicitis, I consulted Dr. Hing, at 725 J street, Sacramento, and am glad to say that he entirely cured me of all my ailments without an operation. I now feel better than I have been for years, and am telling others where to go for safe and effective treatment.

(Signed) MRS. J. L. KRIPP, 806 Q street.

SNAKES OF SARAWAK.

The Pythons Are Enormous and Feed on Pigs and Children.

In the Sarawak Gazette is an article on the snakes of that part of Borneo. Of the poisonous reptiles it says: "The cobra (Naja tripartita) is a black snake which raises its head to strike when irritated, at the same time expanding the hood at either side of the neck. It spits at intruders and hisses like a cat, whence it is known as "ular tedong puss." In some parts, too, as "tedong mata hari." The word "tedong" in Sarawak is apparently applied to all large snakes which Malays consider to be poisonous, and as our Malays are but ill acquainted with these animals, quite a number of large but harmless forms are designated by this term. The hamadryad (Naja bungarus) is a brown snake, considerably bigger but rarer than the cobra. It is rather shy, but when cornered, like the cobra, it raises its head and expands the hood before striking. Its food is chiefly other snakes.

"Less dangerous than these najas are the vipers, of which the most common species is the green viper, which reaches a length of two feet or more. The head is large and shaped like an end of a spoon. This creature is a tree snake and very sluggish. The "bungarus" are of several species, one, Bungarus fasciatus, of length up to four feet, being black with yellow rings. It is called the "ular buku tebu" (sugar cane joints) by natives. There are also sea snakes of many species. The tail of a sea snake is flattened and oarlike.

Sarawak has two species: "Of the pythons there are two species. Python reticulatus grows to an enormous size, over twenty feet. It is very fond of pigs, but varies its diet by various animals, including even children. The oil of this snake is used by Malays as an embrocation for bruises. The other species of python, Python curtus, is interesting in that its flesh tastes like that of fowl—at least, so Dyaks say, and they are authorities on snake flesh, for they eat a number of the large snakes."

Diplomatically Put.

"I am afraid you are absolutely governed by your wife."

"No," answered Mr. Meekton, who had been reading the foreign news. "I'm not absolutely governed by her, but I must admit that I am very much within her sphere of influence."—Washington Star.

A Choice of Evils.

Landlady—Would you advise me to send my daughter to a cooking school or to a music school? Boarder (reflectively)—Well, I think I'd send her to a cooking school. It may be more fatal in its results, but it isn't anything like so noisy.

Globe Hotel

NEW MANAGEMENT.

MRS. ANNIE HURST... Prop'r

Board and Lodging

AT REASONABLE RATES.

Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

All Stages stop at this hotel.

JACKSON.....CAL.

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Timber Land Act June 3, 1878.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,

Sacramento, Cal.

November 21, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled

"An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory, as extended to all the Public Land States by the act of August 4, 1892,

Stas Berry Henson of Pine Grove, State of Aarador, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No 1894, for the

purchase of the S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 of Section No 23 in township No. 8 N., range No 14 E., M. D. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Richard Webb, U. S. Commissioner, at Jackson, Cal. on Friday, the 25th day of May, 1906.

He names as witnesses: Frank Williams, of Pine Grove, Aarador county, Cal.; L. H. Cook, of Volcano, Aarador county, Cal.; A. Liverdore, of Volcano, Aarador county, Cal.; A. Jones of Pine Grove, Aarador county, Cal.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 25th day of May 1906.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Register.

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Ayer's Pills

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

MADE FROM SELECTED WHEAT Blended According to Our Own Formula Producing Perfect Results and Sweet to the Palate's Touch and Snowy White

PIONEER FLOUR MILLS, SACRAMENTO

CITY MEAT MARKET.

GEO. L. THOMAS & CO.

Dealer in Choice Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Lamb, Hams, Corned Beef, Lard, Bacon, Etc.

At lowest market prices. Orders promptly delivered.

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Via the Southern Pacific and connections, thus Connecting at Chicago with the 18-hour trains to New York City.

Convenient, Quick, Comfortable.

ASK ANY AGENT.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

JOHN C. STONE, D. P. A., Sacramento.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE

DR. GIBBON

This old reliable and most successful specialist in San Francisco costillations to cure all Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Skin Diseases, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, the dark spots under the eyes, pain in the back, ringing in the ears, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, palpitation of the heart, weakness of the limbs and back, loss of memory, pimples on the face, coughs, consumption, etc.

DR. GIBBON has practiced in San Francisco 40 years, and those troubled should not fail to consult him and receive the benefit of his great skill and experience. The doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Cures guaranteed. Persons cured at home. Charges reasonable. Call or write

DR. J. F. GIBBON, 639 Kearney street, San Francisco, Cal.

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Visit DR. JORDAN'S Great Museum of Anatomy

1012 MARKET ST. (at 14th St.) S. F. CAL.

The Largest of its kind in the World.

We are continually adding new specimens. Come and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. If you suffer from any of the following, come to the exhibit and see the cause of your trouble. You will receive our honest opinion of your condition.

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Consultation free and strictly private. Treatment personally or by letter. **WRITE** to him and receive the benefit of his great skill and experience. The doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Cures guaranteed. Persons cured at home. Charges reasonable. Call or write

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—S. J. PEARCE, Proprietor—

AMADOR CITY - - - CALIFORNIA

The most excellently appointed hostelry in Amador County.

—HOT AND COLD BATHS—

A bar in connection supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

112 —RATES REASONABLE—

A. H. KUHLMAN

Contractor and Builder

Will do work in any part of Amador County. If you want to build, send a note to Jackson Postoffice and I will call on you. Estimates furnished without cost on any kind of building. Will make plans and specifications for you.

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NEW National Hotel

Jackson, Amador county, Cal.

F. A. VOORHEIS, Proprietor

Stage Office for all Points

Lighted by electricity throughout

Commodious Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

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Ledger's Clubbing Rates

Ledger and Daily Call, one year.	\$ 9 00
Ledger and Weekly Call one year	3 20
Ledger and Daily Chronicle, one year	9 00
Ledger and Weekly Chronicle, one year	3 60
Ledger and Weekly Chicago Inter-Ocean	2 50
Ledger and Cosmopolitan Magazine, one year	2 75
Ledger and McCall's Magazine, 1 year, including free pattern	2 50

The above Rates are Strictly in Advance.

AMADOR BAKERY

When You Want Fresh BREAD

A. DAL PORTO & CO. PROPS.

We also keep a large stock of Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES

Our Specialty—Fresh except Sun

UNITED STATES MAIL

Daily Stage Line

Between Jackson, Pine Grove and Volcano.

T. A. MARSINO - PROPRIETOR

Leaves Jackson daily at 5:30 p. m., arrives at Pine Grove about 7:30 p. m., and at Volcano about 8:30 p. m. Makes connection with the stage leaving Volcano for Jackson every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leaves Volcano daily at 4 a. m., arriving at Pine Grove at 5 a. m., and Jackson at 7 a. m. Makes through connection to or from San Francisco the same day.

Best service in Amador County. Prompt delivery of packages a specialty.

FARE—Jackson to Volcano \$1.50; Jackson to Pine Grove \$1.00. Round trip to Volcano \$2.50.

OFFICES—National Hotel, Jackson, and Postoffice Pine Grove and Volcano.

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FORD & COFER

PRACTICAL HORSESHOERS

MAIN STREET, JACKSON NEAR NATIONAL HOTEL

Particular attention paid to Interfering Stumbling, Over-reaching, Cross-Firing, Quarter Cracks, and all Imperfections of the Foot.

Buggy and Carriage Work Promptly Done.

Agents for Buggies, Carts and other vehicles at lowest prices.

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General Insurance Agents

AND

SEARCHERS OF RECORDS.

Fire, Life and Accidental Policies written in the best of Local, Eastern and Foreign Companies.

Title Searching and Abstracting a specialty. General Conveyancing and Notarial work. Office in Marcella Building.

no17 COURT STREET, JACKSON.

DAILY STAGE LINE

BETWEEN

JACKSON and EL DORADO

J. Steiner, Proprietor.

Leaves Jackson every morning at 7:30 a. m.; arrives at Plymouth 10:30 a. m. Leaves Plymouth at 1 p. m.; arrives at El Dorado 3 p. m.

Leaves El Dorado 7:15 a. m.; arrives at Plymouth 11 a. m. Leaves Plymouth at 2 p. m.; arrives in Jackson at 5 p. m.

OFFICES—Jackson, National Hotel; Sutter Creek, American Exchange; Amador City, Amador Hotel; Drytown, Exchange; Plymouth, Forest House.

Prompt delivery of packages.

This line connects with passenger trains to and from Placerville.

THROUGH FARE - - - \$2.50

Fifty pounds of baggage free.

If You Want Good Health

DRINK NOTHING BUT

Ruhstaller's "Gilt Edge" Steam Beer

BEST BEER IN THE WORLD

Made

THE OLDEST PAPER
Has largest circulation
Best advertising medium
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Advertise in the Ledger.

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You can get your Billheads
Letter Heads, etc. printed at
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can buy blank stock for else-
where.

Envelops, per 1000 - - \$3.00
Posters, 1-4 sheet, 50 for - 1.50
" Half sheets " - 2.00

Magazine Section.

WHISTLES TOO NOISY.

WOMAN PHILANTHROPIST WOULD PREVENT UNNECESSARY DIS- TURBANCE OF SICK.

Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, a Wealthy New
Yorker, States that Half of the
Vast Hubbub Raised by Boat
Whistles is Useless.

Mrs. Isaac L. Rice is one of the
new rich and influential women of
New York who is constantly looking
after the needs and comfort of those
less fortunate in the awarding of
the world's goods than herself.

Mrs. Rice is a philanthropic woman
who has never permitted her wealth
and comfortable surroundings to
blind her to the want and suffering
around her and has recently been
making a strong effort to have at
least one nuisance abated—a nuisance
in one sense and a menace to many
lives.

This is the constant and, as Mrs.
Rice declares, the unnecessary blowing
of whistles and signals in New
York harbor. Night and day these
splitting whistles and sirens can
be heard for a distance of thirteen
and a half miles over the city and
through careful investigation Mrs.
Rice has found that hundreds of in-
valids in hospitals and nervous
women in homes are driven almost to
distraction.

From her palatial home in New
York's most exclusive residential sec-
tion—Riverside Drive—Mrs. Rice has
gone forth to investigate this and
see if there were not some means by
which the sufferings of the poor and
invalid people might be relieved.

She first took her case to the au-
thorities in New York who told her
no remedial measures were without
their jurisdiction and that she must
make an appeal to Washington.

Leaving her handsome home in
New York Mrs. Rice went to Wash-
ington and laid the matter before the
Department of Commerce and Labor.
She told the officials of the depart-
ment of the 14,000 sick people in
New York whose suffering was made
worse by this unnecessary noise;
he told how nervous men and women
were unable to get sleep because of
the continual, piercing shrieks of the
river boats and she told them, too,
how river men themselves had said
that so many unnecessary signals in-
duced collisions.

Mrs. Rice's fight was not against
the lawful signals but against the in-
numerable blasts that were sent out
as particular meanings to river men
and their crews. Scows coming up
the river would begin blowing two
miles down and never cease until they
reached their wharves. This was a
warning to their crews to make ready
to get out.

For weeks and weeks Mrs. Rice
worked to have all but necessary sig-

the means to live out her life in ease
have taught Mrs. Rice the happiness
which these can things bring and she
is doing everything in her power to
bring these same attributes into the
lives of New York unfortunates whose
positions do not warrant a protest but
whose rest and comfort mean much.

A SCARLET FEVER CURE.

Big Success Claimed for Remedy
by Dr. Luhan.

A new treatment for scarlet fever
which, he says, has had a long series
of victories and no failures in its strug-
gles with the disease for nearly eight
years, is now offered as a free scien-
tific contribution to the medical profes-
sion by Dr. J. F. C. Luhan, of East
Seventy-second street, N. Y. Noticing
that most deaths from the disease
were the result of paralysis of the
heart, he devised a treatment for the
blood and for the kidneys which pre-
vents anaemia—or destruction of the
red blood corpuscles—and also prevents
kidney complications.

The physician in speaking of his
treatment, said:

"As to my treatment. The germs of
scarlet fever diminish the red blood
corpuscles. Anaemia next sets in
through the poverty of the blood, and
paralysis of the heart follows. My
treatment is curative and eliminative.
In the first four days of the disease,
prescription No. 1 increases the iron
in the red blood without impairing
the function of the kidneys. The
ingredients of No. 1, and also another
substance, acts on the kidneys in such
a way as to cause the red corpuscles
which have been destroyed by the dis-
ease germs to be eliminated from the
blood. Often these dead corpuscles
cause congestion in the interior me-
chanism of the kidneys, which turns into
Bright's disease. The extra oxygen in
the blood prevents paralysis of the
heart, which is due to the presence in
the blood of carbon monoxide.

"I always insist that, as soon as evi-
dences of the disease appear, the pa-
tient—usually the patient is a child—
be bathed in warm water, and then
placed in lightest and best ventilated
room of its home. The medicine must
be purchased only of reliable druggists,
as it must be perfectly pure and con-
tain no chemical likely to depress the
heart action. It must be kept in an
amber colored bottle, as it is affected
by the light. While there are no poi-
sons used in the preparations, the me-
dicine should be thrown away after the
patient is well and renewed when
needed again."

English Woman Politician.

The considerable part which women
play in politics is well expressed by the
London Mail in an article upon the
recent death of Lady Grey, wife of Sir
Edward Grey, Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs. It said in part:

Even apart from her devotion to her

FAVORS FOUR-YEAR TERM.

BOURKE COCKRAN DECLARES IT WILL INCREASE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOUSE.

Under Present Two Years' Term.
He Says More Time is Spent in
Looking for Re-Election than in
Law Making for the Nation.

Bourke Cockran, of New York, who
has introduced a constitutional amend-
ment making the term of office of a
member of the House four years, in-
stead of two years, as at present, be-
lieves that such a change from exist-
ing conditions would be all that is es-
sential to establish the predominance
of the House over the Senate, if the
House only saw fit to exercise the
power lodged in it by the Constitu-
tion.

Discussing the subject recently, Mr.
Cockran said:

"There is but one change, one
amendment, that, in my judgment,
could possibly increase the conse-
quence or capacity of the House to
defend itself, and that will be simply
the question of the term of a member.
I am perfectly willing to admit that, as
at present constituted, where a mem-
ber is chosen for two years, we are
placed in the position that just as
soon as a member takes his seat in
Congress and begins the discharge of
his duties he is at once thrust in the
throes of a contest for re-election.



HON. BOURKE COCKRAN.

"No man can do his duty in Con-
gress, wholly and completely, when
his mail is charged with information
that concerns not the duty at hand,
but the prospect before him in his own
district. If Congress is to be a demo-
cratic body and to achieve the power
which was intended to the end that
this constitutional system may be safe
and prosperous, the members should
at least have one or two sessions in
which they would be free from the dis-
traction of a campaign for re-election.
Apart from that there is no power the
constitution could give that it has not
given us."

THE CARPENTER'S SQUARE.

History of Its Invention and Manu-
facture.

Carpenters who use the common
steel square, a very necessary ad-
junct to their trade, perhaps give lit-
tle thought to how, when and where
this article was first produced. While
there are millions of squares manu-
factured and used annually, all over
the world, when the nineteenth cen-
tury was born there was not one in ex-
istence.

One dull, rainy day, Siler Howes, a
poor Vermont blacksmith, who lived in
South Shaftsbury, was called upon by
a peddler of tinware to shoe a horse.
These peddlers traveled up and down
the country calling at every farm
house, buying everything in the way of
barter. This one had a number of
worn out steel saws that he had picked
up at various places. Howes bargained
for them, shoeing the peddler's
horse and receiving the saws in pay-
ment, and each thought he had an ex-
cellent trade.

The blacksmith's idea was to polish
and weld two saws together, at right
angles thus making a rule or measure
superior to anything then in use. After
a few attempts he succeeded in making
a square, marked it off into inches and
fractions of inches and found that it
answered every purpose that he in-
tended it for.

In the course of a few weeks during
his spare hours he made a number of
these squares, which he sent out by
peddlers, who found every carpenter
anxious to buy one. Soon he had or-
ders coming in faster than he could
supply the demand. One of his steel
"squares" would sell for \$5, or \$6,
which was five times as much as it
cost him.

He applied for and obtained a patent
on his invention so that no one else
could deprive him of the profit it gave
him. It was just after the war of 1812,
and money was scarce and difficult to
get. But he worked early and late,
and as he earned money he bought
iron, and hired men to help him. In
a few years he was able to erect a
large factory and put in machinery for
the making of squares, which by this
time had found their way all over the
country and had made their inventor
famous.

Such was the small beginning of a

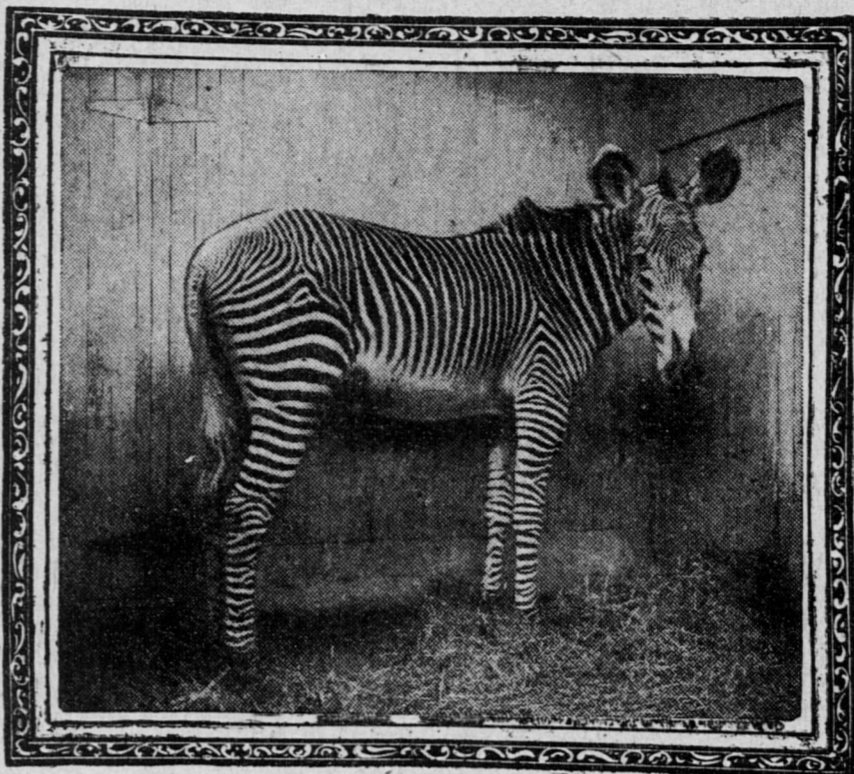
large and important industry. Peo-
ple came miles to see the wonderful
forges, the showers of sparks flying
from beneath the heavy hammers, and
to listen to the din of the thousand
workmen.

Silas Howe lived to be a millionaire,
and he did a great deal of good with
his money. Squares are still made on
the spot where the first one was
thought out more than ninety-five
years ago.

CROSS ZEBRA AND HORSE.

Prince of Abyssinia Sends big Afri-
can Zebra to U. S. Government.

The Department of Agriculture will
be able to conduct further experimen-
tal work along breeding lines through
the gift to the Government of an Abys-
sinian zebra which has been present-



THE GREVY ZEBRA.

PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT BY THE PRINCE OF ABYSSINIA.

ed to the United States by Ras Mak-
onan, prince and governor of Harar,
Abyssinia. Upon arrival in this coun-
try the zebra was taken to Washing-
ton in a steam-heated express car, and
was placed in the Government ante-
lope house adjoining the cage occupied
by Dan, the first Grevy zebra to reach
the United States. The new arrival is
a young animal and is well and stocky
built.

Ras Makonen, some years ago set the
whole of Europe in a fright, and start-
ed tongues a-wagging over the "black
peril", by defeating and wholly destroy-
ing the Italian army of Gen. Albertoni,
sent against Abyssinia by the Italian
Government, which had at that time
great schemes of colonization on hand.
Ras Makonen is a great friend and ad-
mirer of Consul General Skinner, by
whom he sent the zebra.

The experiments which the Bureau
of animal industry will soon conduct
with the aid of this zebra may stand
forth as among the most important of
modern times. Certain English inves-
tigators along with Baron Parana,
a Brazilian planter, have already de-
monstrated that the hybrid offspring
of the horse and Burchell's zebra, in-
herits from the latter parent immunity
to certain diseases which are particu-
larly fatal to horses, asses, and mules,
and that they furthermore are valuable
as pack and artillery animals.

CHICAGO OF THE SOUTH.

ATLANTA FAST BECOMING A GREAT INDUSTRIAL AND DIS- TRIBUTING CENTRE.

Story of a Northern Man Who Went
to Georgia and has Nearly Over-
turned Old Southern Methods—Is
One of a Type.

BY WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

Atlanta is the Chicago of the South,
—except that some of the people of
that enterprising city put it the other
way and tell you that Chicago is the
Atlanta of the Middle West. In either
case, the point remains the same. And
the point is that Atlanta is full of new
men, new industries, new buildings,
and the new spirit which is making a
New South. In mingling with the

a fine start in a commercial career
when his health began to fail, thirty
years ago. He decided the best way
to save his life was not to become an
idle traveller or professional health-
seeker, but to find a good climate and
plenty of interesting work. That, by
the way, is the scientific way for a
weak man to become strong, provided
he begins in time. The West is full
of men who have done it, and they
have made remarkable history for the
country as well as for themselves.

Mr. Hunt has studied the climate of
many parts of the world and thinks
there is none better than Middle
Georgia. But as I read his story, as
he has set it down at the request of
his Southern friends, I conclude that
any country would be good for him
which furnishes an opportunity for
empire-building, and that he would
languish in the best climate if there
were no big things to which he could
set his hand. Here in his own words
you may see the true spirit of the
empire-builder:

"Natives of old settled parts of the
world fail to understand the irresist-
ible attraction of new countries, to
men of energy, self-reliance and force.
Such persons are really and truly
creators. They make meadows of
swamps, create farms from wilderness,
establish cities where commerce
demands markets, build court houses
and churches, found schools and col-
leges. Everywhere they go, they carry
the seeds of civilization. This work
of creation goes on indefinitely. No
matter how rapid the growing there
is constant additional work to be
pushed on in a new country."

That is the idea in the abstract,
Mr. Hunt has shown what it is in
the concrete by building a railroad,
establishing a cotton mill and a bank,
and inaugurating other commercial
enterprises. But this is not his great-
est contribution to Southern progress.
Any man can do those things if he
has capital or can command it, but
there are other things which can only
be done by the man who possesses
faith, indomitable perseverance, and
genuine interest in humanity.

Became a Live Stock Builder.

When Mr. Hunt went to Georgia
the live stock interest was in a low
state. Farmers thought it a positive
injury to have cattle trampling the
soil because it seemed to pack the clod
into a hard brick substance. More-
over, the Southern cattle fever was a
constant menace. This Northerner
thought that Georgia ought to be the
home of fine horses and cattle and
proceeded with a series of experi-
ments to demonstrate the possibilities
of the business. He went to the Is-
land of Jersey to select the best stock,
and now the blood of his herd is in
evidence all over the South, as well
as in Cuba. But before this result
was achieved he had to do some good
scientific work in learning how to
make his cattle immune against dis-
ease.

He discovered the germ which car-
ried the contagion, and the cattle tick
which carried the germ, and found a
way to exterminate both. Then he
showed his neighbors how to improve
the pastures by planting grass so that
"the touch of the cow's foot, instead
of being a curse to the land, has made
the farms glow with shimmering
green and plenty," to quote his words.
Here was a bigger achievement than
the building of cotton mills and rail-
roads because it showed thousands of
people one way to become prosperous
on small farms. It literally added
millions to the wealth of the South.
But the enthusiastic man from the
North did not stop there. He thought

(Continued on next page.)

\$200.00 IN CASH PRIZES FREE

Other Prizes are Given for Sending us Subscriptions; but THIS \$200.00
IN CASH PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED ON MAY 15, ABSOLUTELY
FREE to the persons sending us the nearest correct solutions.

Arrange the 61 letters printed in the centre groups into the names of six cities of the United States. Can you do it? Large CASH PRIZES, as listed below, to those who send in the nearest solutions, will be given away on May 15. First Prize, \$50.00 in Gold. Second Prize, \$25.00 in Gold. Third Prize, \$15.00 in Gold. Fourth Prize, \$10.00 in Gold. Five Prizes of \$5.00 each. Ten Prizes of \$2.50 each. Fifty Prizes of \$1.00 each. Make a total of Two Hundred Dollars in Prizes. Don't send us ANY MONEY when you answer this advertisement, as there is absolutely no condition to secure any one of these prizes. RULES GOVERNING THE CONTEST. In preparing the names of the six cities, the letters in each group can only be used as many times as they appear, and no letter can be used that does not appear. After you have found the six correct names you will have used every letter in the list exactly as many times as it appears. These prizes ARE GIVEN, as we wish to have our Magazine brought prominently to the attention of everyone living in the United States. Our Magazine is carefully edited and filled with the choicest literary matter that the best authors produce. TRY AND WIN. If you make out the six names, send the solutions at once, who knows but what you will WIN A LARGE PRIZE? Anyway, we do not want you to send any money with your letter, and a contest like this is very interesting. Our Magazine is a fine, large paper, filled with fascinating stories of love and adventure, and now has a circulation of 40,000 copies each issue. We will send FREE a copy of the latest issue of our Magazine, to every one who answers our advertisement. COME MEET RIGHT AWAY ON THIS CONTEST and you will find it a very ingenious mix-up of letters, which can be straightened out to spell the names of six well-known cities of the United States. Send in the names right away. As soon as the contest closes you will be notified if you have won a prize. This and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the very best New York Magazines into every home in the United States. WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY. When you have made out the names of the cities, write them neatly and plainly and send it to us, and you will hear from us promptly BY RETURN MAIL. A copy of our fascinating MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT FREE to everyone answering this advertisement. Do not delay. Send in your answer immediately. Understand, the nearest correct solutions win the prizes. WE INTEND TO GIVE AWAY VAST SUMS OF MONEY in the future, just as we have done in the past, to advertise our CHARMING MAGAZINE. Here are the names and addresses of a few people we have recently awarded prizes to: M. M. Hannah, Fernwood, Miss, 77; H. A. Parmelee, Millford, N. H., 20; Kate E. Dunlap, 188 N. 11th street, Los Angeles, Cal., 20; Mrs. E. Proter, Richmond, Va., 25; M. G. Christensen, Gregg, Minn., 20; Mrs. C. E. Welting, 1290 Landerdale street, Memphis, Tenn., 20; Mrs. Harriet B. Hubbard, 100 Independence street, Pensacola, Fla., 20; J. C. Henry, Box 118, Silgo, Pa., 25; Henry Perry, Central Islip, L. I., N. Y., 25; James A. Cooter, Holden, Mo., 25; Evelyn S. Murray, 122 S. Central, Chicago, Ill., 25; Mrs. L. B. Tutenberger, 240 West Forty-fifth street, New York City, N. Y., 20.

THIS IS THE PUZZLE

SEYRASUC
NDARTROF
CSOLUMBU
TOELOD
LOVILLEUS
MINPOLISNEA

CAN YOU SOLVE IT?

cause of FAILURE IS LACK OF INTEREST AND LAZINESS. So, dear reader, do not pass this advertisement without trying hard to make A SOLUTION OF THE LINES OF LETTERS PRINTED IN THE CENTRE OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT. We suggest that you carefully read this offer several times before giving up the idea of solving the puzzle. Many people write us kind and grateful letters, profusely thanking us for our prompt and honest dealings. It always pays to give attention to our prompt and honest dealings. OUR PRIZES have gladdened the hearts of many persons who needed the money. If you need money you will give attention to this special offer this very minute. If you solve it, write us immediately. DON'T DELAY. Get your name on our list and win a prize. Write plainly. Address

THE HOPKINS PUBLISHING COMPANY,

224 26 NORTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The South was not making the most of its possibilities in cotton culture, and so proceeded to make a thorough study of "the most valuable plant the earth has ever produced," as he puts it.

To Double the Cotton Crop.

His effort has been to find a hybrid plant, between the long staple which is raised successfully only on the coast and the less valuable upland cotton, which can be profitably produced in Middle Georgia. By patient experimentation, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, he has made great progress in this direction and is gradually evolving a cotton plant which promises to bring a much higher average return than the farmer has realized in the past. This is the sort of work which few men have the patience to do, but which confers its benefits upon all when once accomplished. It is a wonderful thing to lift an entire industry, and thus to elevate the standard of living for tens of thousands of families—more wonderful, far, than building a railroad or a cotton mill, as I have said. What he has done with live stock and cotton, Mr. Hunt has also done with fruit culture. He has taken the lead in planting orchards, and in demonstrating what varieties of peaches, apples and pears are best suited to the soil and climate and to the markets open to the Georgia farmers. He has done the same with grapes and berries, and thus again achieved results which have benefited other growers as much as himself. In the course of his studies he has visited the most famous fruit-growing and wine-producing districts of the world, including those in California and in France, and has necessarily become a man of science. In this way he has made the acquaintance of the foremost scientists of the world and on the occasion of Herbert Spencer's visit to the United States he was the only man outside the ranks of professional scientists invited to meet the world's greatest thinker. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that he is an enthusiastic collector of Indian antiquities, and that his search for rare specimens has carried him all over the United States and Mexico, and even to distant islands of the Pacific.

No Antagonism to Northern Men.

Although it goes without saying

and a better disposition of the comforts of life.

It would be ungracious to say that all this is due to the influence of men from the North, and it would be untrue as well as ungracious; but it is nevertheless a fact that the ideas which dominated in the old days were not adapted to the best use of Southern resources and opportunities for development, and that these old ideas had to surrender to new and better plans and methods before the South which is now rapidly developing could be possible. One of the strongest forces in the new movement is the stream of Northern blood and capital which has flowed into the beautiful Southern land since the days of reconstruction. And I repeat, because it cannot be said with too much emphasis, that Georgia knows this, appreciates it, and wants more of it.

These are facts which may be properly taken into consideration by Northern people who are looking for homes. They are quite as important as soil, climate and markets. In this connection, I am tempted to make a final quotation from Mr. Hunt, because it has an important bearing upon the social life of the region and is distinctly in line with my own observation.

"The caste instinct is always resident in the brain of the white man, North or South, be he Catholic, Protestant or Quaker. In the North, this finds expression in social distinction based on the possession of wealth and culture. South, the caste instinct finds so much greater differences in inherent civilization, in the white race, against inherent barbarism in the black race, that the caste sentiment justifies itself in dividing the white from the black. Hence, there exists fuller democracy among all white people in the South than elsewhere. Here, minor social differences are annulled by the one great caste distinction. This condition gives freer play to altruistic social usage among the white people here than in other parts of our country."

"Isben" Loved Liberty.

An accomplished poll-parrot, known as "Isben," belonging to a well known member of Washington society, escaped from captivity the other day, and the efforts of a number of intrepid

GOATHAM'S STREET CARS.

THE GREAT SUB-WAY OF NEW YORK ALWAYS CROWDED FOR STANDING ROOM.

Forty Million Dollar System Proves Entirely Inadequate to Transport Crowds.—Need for an Additional System.

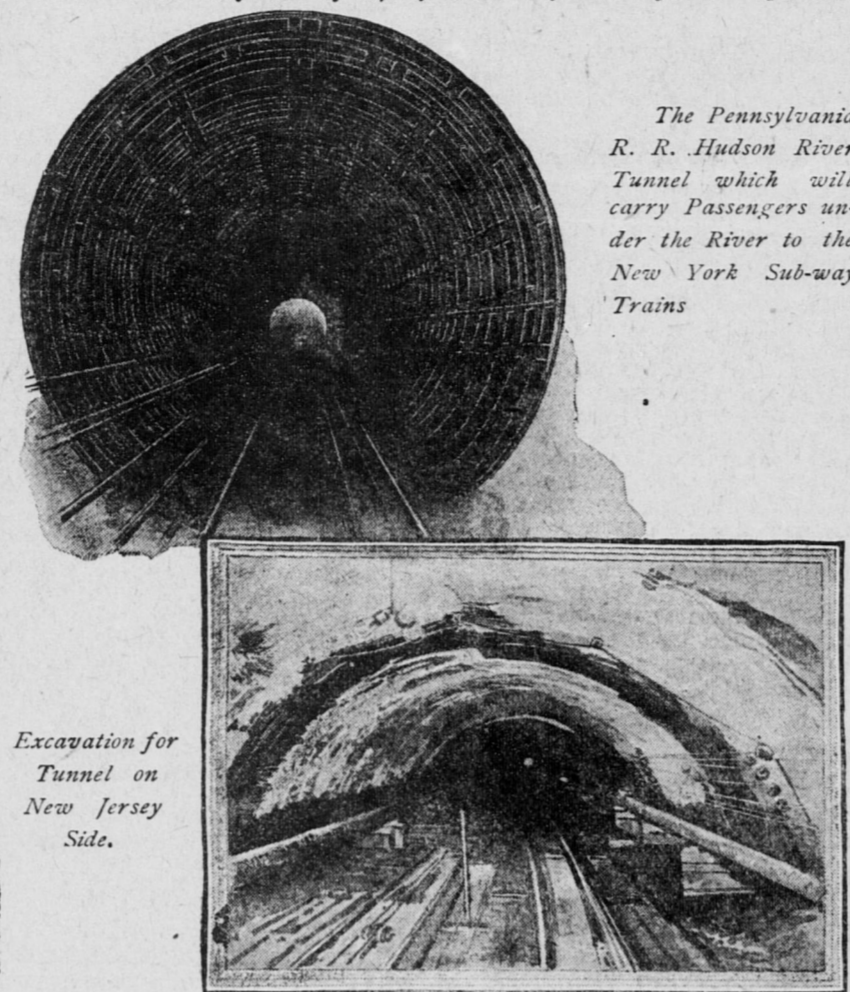
New York's underground street railway, the "Sub-way," has been in full operation just about a year and a half. The relief which this \$40,000,000 system was expected to give the elevated roads and surface lines has proved inadequate to meet the needs of the increasing traffic. Within a month from the day the first subway train carrying paying passengers made the trip from City Hall to Harlem, the crush on the elevated and surface cars during the rush hours was as great as ever.

Owing to the peculiar elongated form of the city, the bulk of the traffic travels north and south. It was estimated that the subway would relieve the north and south daily rush by 43,000,

per of accident. Already 600 cars are run on Broadway between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, and block-ups occur every few minutes.

To provide greater accommodations for people crossing from Brooklyn and other Long Island cities and towns, two new bridges are under way—the Manhattan, to be finished next year, and the Blackwell's Island bridge, to be finished in 1908. The East River Tunnel to connect the New York subway with Brooklyn may be completed in 1916. The experts say that these two bridges and the tunnel will accommodate 175,000 per hour. The present traffic by bridges and ferries between Long Island and Manhattan Island approximates 100,000, the rate of increase last year being about 50 per cent. There is no reason to expect a smaller increase in any one of the ten years before the East River Tunnel will be opened. It would seem, therefore, that the Long Island side of the problem is by no means solved.

As for the nineteen new subways with which it is planned to honeycomb Manhattan, it will be years and years before they can be put into operation,



The Pennsylvania R. R. Hudson River Tunnel which will carry Passengers under the River to the New York Sub-way Trains

Excavation for Tunnel on New Jersey Side.

but the morning and evening crowd that makes the lively hours on the elevated and surface roads had increased by 50 per cent., or from 67,000 to over 100,000, before the subway had been in operation nine months.

For all hours of the day between 9 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon, the city's rapid transit system is more than adequate, though the average daily traffic amounts to about 2,000,000 north and south, and about 400,000 east and west. The trouble comes between 7:30 a. m. and 9:00 a. m., when thousands from all directions within a radius of 35 miles of the borough of Manhattan are rushing toward the downtown section of the city (below Twenty-third street), and again between 5:00 p. m. and 6:00 p. m., when the same thousands are struggling back to their homes.

By far the greater portion of New York's business is transacted below Twenty-third street, on an area having a maximum length of three miles and a maximum width of two miles. Where there is so little ground to build upon, naturally real estate and skyscrapers rise together, the former to millions of dollars, the latter to tens of stories. On that triangle having Twenty-third street for its base and the Battery for its very pointed apex, there are hundreds of buildings housing over 5,000 people each during the working hours.

Standing on the roof of one of these towers of industry, one rising twenty-nine stories, for instance, with the aid of a glass, a man may count four elevated roads running from the upper sections of New York City down to the triangle; surface line after surface line running under or paralleling the "L" roads, but converging and becoming consolidated at Twenty-third street into only six roads, there being room for no more below that thoroughfare; cross-town surface lines still served by about 400 horse cars; the innumerable little glass and iron entrance and exit structures that dot the route of the subway from the Bronx to City Hall; the twenty or more tireless ferries plying back and forth across the Hudson and East rivers; every car and boat crowded to the last inch of standing room, all unloading into that roaring triangle. The problem is to carry into and distribute through this triangle, within a given time, a constantly increasing horde of workers.

Forty-five Hundred a Minute.

The traffic returns for the year ending June 30, 1904, show that during a single rush hour, the elevated and surface lines running north and south carried 67,000; the ferries crossing from Brooklyn, other Long Island points and Staten Island, 31,000; cars over the Brooklyn Bridge, 33,000; the New Jersey and Hudson river ferries, 32,000; cross-town lines, 12,000, a total of 175,000 landed and distributed between Twenty-third street and the Battery in 60 minutes. By June 30, 1905, the rush hour crowd had increased to 270,000.

The strain of carrying the increase falls most heavily on the elevated roads, the surface lines and the subway, which have to take care of not only the business people from Manhattan and the Bronx, but the thousands of Hudson river commuters landed by the New York Central at Forty-second street, and on the Brooklyn Bridge. The new Williamsburg bridge is unpopular because only one Brooklyn elevated line connects with it, and also because its New York terminal is a mile and a half from City Hall.

A Host of New Subways.

To relieve the elevated roads, surface lines and subway of New York City itself, nineteen new subways have been proposed. Greater speed or a larger number of trains on the "L" and subway is impossible without dam-

aging the population is increasing to astounding numbers. Its traveling portion is also increasing. In the fiscal year of 1904 the elevated roads alone carried 286,634,195 passengers, while in the fiscal year of 1905 the "L" and subway combined carried 339,104,820, an increase of over 52,000,000. The greatest number carried by "L" surface lines and subway in one hour was 142,500, all three systems being taxed to the limit of their capacity. Transportation experts estimate that it will take an expenditure of at least \$500,000,000 to so increase the traffic facilities of New York City as to meet present necessities, and the normal growth of the next few years, in a satisfactory manner. In the future large terminals will be abandoned, and no one line of travel will cross another. To divide traffic and run each line as an independent artery are the purposes for which money will be expended in the future in the effort to transport millions of people from their homes to their business in the morning and back again at night.



From LIFE. A FLANK MOVEMENT.

Paris spends \$100,000, a year to keep her trees in order, and to plant new ones. Every street of a certain width is entitled to a row of trees on either side, while every street of a certain greater width has a double row.

Express trains in Russia seldom attain a greater speed than twenty-two miles an hour.

A Woman's Prophecy.

Mme. de Thebes, who predicted the Paris charity bazaar fire and President Carnot's assassination, has fixed up a bunch of trouble for 1906. Madame, pleasantly, even gaily, states that 1906 will be a wild year, full of strange, extravagant, incomprehensible and astonishing madnesses. She predicts that Germany will be threatened with general smash early in the year; that South America is to be torn with upheavals, that an unconquerable epidemic is to sweep this country; that Belgium will play a curious part in the transformation of Europe; that the attention of the world will be centered on Turkey and the near East; and that there will be serious losses in the art world.

How refreshing it would be if some of these people who read the future like an open book would see something pleasant sometimes and tell about it.

Great quantities of salt is still taken from the Dead Sea. It is a very ancient industry.

THEY ALL WANT IT!

Have you seen the "Imp Bottle?" Very perplexing trick, but easy when you know how. We'll tell you how and send sample for 10 cents.

Patent Egg Separator. Every house, hotel, restaurant, bakery, drug store, in fact any place where eggs are used needs one or more.

Instantly separates yolk and white, not a particle of the latter remaining in the separator. Does not break yolk. Made from solid piece of metal. Always bright and ready for use. Sample 10 cents.

KANCY SUPPLY CO., Box 215, Washington, D. C. Agents wanted for these and other goods. Write for circulars and terms.

GINSENG Large profits in small gardens. Write for prices of roots and seeds. Order roots and seeds now and arrange to start a garden in spring. Illustrated book, telling about its history, cultivation, profits, market, etc. 25 cents in stamps. Address: W. J. GINSENG, 602 Adams St., Wausau, Wis.

FREE GOLD WATCH Our STEEL-WIND AMERICAN watch with SOLID GOLD LAD CASE, ENGRAVED ON BOTH SIDES. Fully warranted timekeeper of proper size, appears equal to SOLID GOLD WATCH GUARANTEED 5 YEARS. We give it FREE to Boys or Girls for selling 25 Useful Household Articles. We will send Jewelry postpaid when sold send \$2.00 and we will postpaidly SEND watch EXACTLY AS DESCRIBED by return mail, also GOLD LAD CHAIN, LADIES' or GENTS' STYLE. LIBERTY JEWEL CO. DEPT. 307 CHICAGO

DEAFNESS CURED FREE 64-PAGE BOOK which explains how to cure deafness at home. It's free. Write for it. DR. W. O. COFFEY, 104 Century Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

\$7.98 for SUIT and EXTRA TROUSERS

We make a suit guaranteed to fit perfectly, in latest style from fashionable cloth, durably trimmed, for \$7.98. Quality to \$15.00 suit made and give you Free an extra pair of Fancy Worsteds Trousers. You run no risk. If suit and trousers are not exactly as ordered you may return them to us at our expense. We will return to you all money paid us thereon. Besides you keep the elegant suit case, in which suit was shipped. Write at once for samples of latest cloths for suits at \$7.98 and up. They will be sent free with fashion plates, tape, measurement blanks, &c. Send no money but write today.

THIS ELEGANT FREE SUIT CASE FREE EVEN IF YOU DON'T ACCEPT A SUIT MADE BY US. The Gents' Complete Outfitting Co., Dept. E-18, 242-244 Market Street, Chicago. Ref. Royal Trust Co. Bank, Chicago. Capital and surplus \$1,000,000.00.

FREE A SIGNET RING

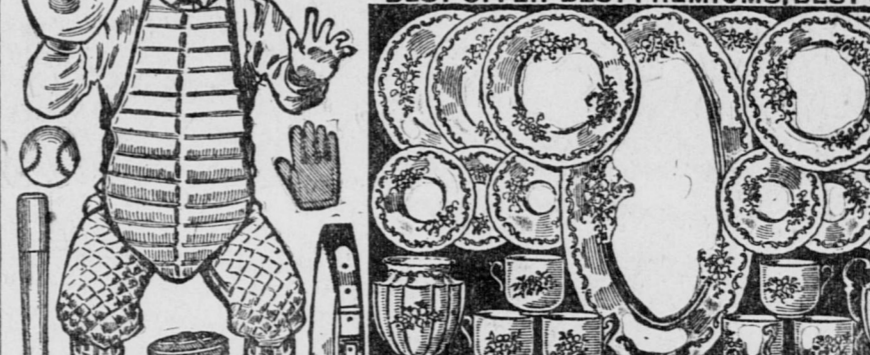
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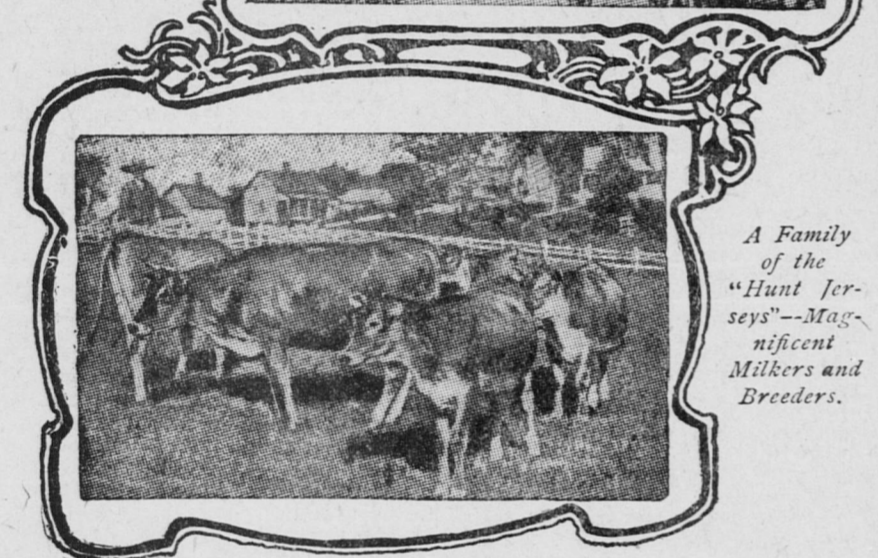
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Scene in one of Mr. Hunt's Full Bearing Peach Orchards.



A Family of the "Hunt Jerseys"—Magnificent Milk and Breeders.

that the North has not sent many men down South who have accomplished as much in raising the economic standard as Benjamin W. Hunt has done, it is none the less true that Southern cities and towns, and particularly Atlanta, are full of Northern men who are injecting a new spirit into the life of the region. And it is vastly creditable to the native stock that they welcome enterprising men from north of Mason and Dixon's Line and glory in their achievements. If they are less proud of the newcomer than of the old-timer they certainly conceal the fact. The truth seems to be that the whole community is permeated by the spirit of enterprise which these Northern men have brought, and it seems to be reflected in the buildings, the stores, the hotels, and in the faces and bearing of the people themselves.

The population of Atlanta and its immediate suburbs is now probably about 150,000 and is rapidly growing,—at least twice as rapidly as the population of the United States. But its business, as evidenced by bank clearings and postal receipts, is growing much faster than its population. This business is largely in the form of manufacturing, although the wholesale trade is also expanding to enormous proportions. The growth of railway, telegraph and telephone systems naturally keeps pace with trade, manufacture and population. All this requires constant activity in building operations and the employment of an increasing army of labor. In other words, Atlanta, and the great State of Georgia of which it is the metropolis, are enjoying an era of extraordinary prosperity.

Science Supplants Chance.

This prosperity is due in large part to the extent and value of natural resources, but it is also largely due to the new methods which have been introduced in recent years. Beginning with the farmer and going on through the line of industrial factors men are working in the light of science instead of depending on chance. What Mr. Hunt has done in connection with live stock, cotton culture and fruit growing, everybody is doing to some extent. They are getting the aid of State and National Governments, and thus asserting their control over the forces of nature in a way which approaches ever nearer to perfection. This means less waste, more efficiency



The Conflict

FROM NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS
Compiled by Wm. R. Mackrill.

SYNOPSIS OF CHAPTER ONE.

Henry Adams, European representative of American munitions, and a West Point graduate, is visiting in Paris at a time of war between France and Germany. He is drawn into conference with the French General Staff. The German invasion has begun on the southeastern border. Adams declares this a feat. He urges balloon reconnaissance to the northeast, and detail of troops to block advance. Five thousand automobiles are impressed, filled with troops, and are sent northward. General Martini, Reckers (expert balloons), and a wireless telegraph, lead the advance, carrying a field war balloon. The ascent is made on the main German boys' discovery, and Adams is in Lorraine. The balloon is sent into the midst of the troops.

CHAPTER II.
The balloon was now within half a mile of the earth, and settling steadily. Beneath us was a sea of troops. The bullets came in a shower. Reckers gave a groan and sank by my side, shot through the heart. Martini's hand was shattered as it gripped the rail of the basket. Expected death, and the stood erect again, grasping the supporting cable at one end of the basket. It seemed miserable to be thus a target for the bullets of a thousand and suddenly no opportunity to reply. Suddenly the basket gave a violent lurch. Instinctively my grasp tightened on the supporting cable; and well it was, for at that instant a well directed shot from a rapid-firer cut the cable at the other end, and the basket swayed, hanging by the one slender wire rope. I drew myself up and got a firm hold of the network surrounding the gas bag. There I hung, gripping for my very life with both hands, and as I looked down I saw Martini whirling over and over in mid air, and the body of poor dead Reckers falling like a plummet. Then the single support gave way, and the basket went down after them.

I closed my eyes, sick with horror and faint from my tremendous muscular efforts. As in a dream I was conscious of swift flight through the air. The sounds of shooting became faint. The whistle of bullets ceased. I realized that the balloon, freed of its weight of passengers, apparatus, and basket, was rising rapidly into the upper air. Ah, then I would escape, after all I tried to collect my thoughts, knowing that should I lose consciousness my grip would weaken.

Suddenly I felt that I had entered a stratum of cold air. It was sweet and pure. It stimulated me. I opened my eyes, and glanced below me. Earth could not be seen. I was in the clouds. Remember, now, that I hung by the grip of two hands, from a coarse net made of half-inch rope forming a casing for the balloon. I knew that I should soon be compelled to rest or I must let go and follow my last companions. Summoning all my nerve, I threw up one leg, and as luck would have it, caught my foot in a mesh of the net. I pushed my knee through, until the rope was under my knee, then rested for a few sweet minutes hanging there like a crab, one leg swinging freely. Presently I secured a similar hold with the other foot; then working slowly and carefully, managed to get both arms into the meshes, and for a blessed interval was relieved of severe strain, though my hold was by no means secure.

The balloon seemed now to be moving swiftly in the wind, but neither rising nor falling. The steady gliding motion, the absolute quiet, and the weariness of body resulting from my tight grip of the net, produced a tendency to sleep. I was compelled to talk to myself to keep awake, and finding that even this would not suffice I determined to make myself secure. At imminent risk, for I was getting woefully cramped, I let go with my right hand, and reaching in my pocket got my knife, opening it with my teeth. I cut through half a dozen meshes of the net and thus made a hole large enough to admit my head and shoulders, pushing away the enveloping folds of the somewhat flabby balloon. By degrees I worked my whole body through, and finally, with a prayer of thanks to God found myself lying flat upon the strong net work, my back against the gas-bag. So great was the relief of this position that I sank into instant sleep.

It seemed an age later when I awoke, hearing my name spoken by the voice of a woman. I opened my eyes and looked around me. I lay in a bed surrounded by silken drapery. My whole body ached, and my head seemed to be several times its ordinary size. Then a voice—that of the woman—spoke again, in soft, rippling French: "Monsieur must be quiet. It is best. Monsieur is safe and will soon be well again."

I looked in the direction of the sound and saw approaching me what I thought to be the most beautiful woman I had ever seen. Fair and tall, of the old French type, she seemed a veritable angel. Upon her head she wore a white lace cap, which served only partially to restrain her brown curls. Her dress was simple—of white, with a touch of blue at throat and shoulders. She came to the bedside and leaned over me. I shall remember to my dying day her soft, cool hands pressed upon my aching brow. Her loose sleeves showed her fair, plump arms right to the elbows, and I recall, even now, the desire, as I fell asleep, that I could have those arms about my neck.

I awoke again, some time later, feeling much refreshed. My fair nurse brought me a glass of cool milk, and held my head in the hollow of her arm as I drank, smiling and nodding at me. Then I lay quiet for a while, and presently found myself able to speak. "Where am I?" was my first question.

She told me that I was in the Chateau Lagunay, on the west bank of the Meuse River, some distance northwest of Verdun. In the prettiest French, which I could readily understand, though my own pronunciation was execrable, she told me how at dawn my balloon had come crashing into a grove of trees near the Chateau; how the gardeners had released me from my prison in the net; and how I had been brought into the house, by her father's instructions, and cared for through the night. I was seriously bruised about the head and shoulders, and they thought at first that I was dead. Later her father, a French nobleman of the old regime, came to the bedside, expressed his pleasure that "Monsieur Ad-dams" (they had learned my name from papers found in my pockets) had recovered, assuring me that I need have no concern as to my perfect recovery, for each of his guest until I should be completely restored to health.

I suppose it was the shock that blotted out for the next few days, all recollection of my identity, or my recent experience. I knew simply that I was in Paradise, with this adorable angel always at hand to minister to me at intervals between naps. She told me much about herself. She was but twenty, an only child, with no brother that she could remember. She and her father, and the faithful servants, lived alone. She seemed very happy. And if she was happy, what of myself? Before I was able to sit up and eat solid food I knew that my

heart had found its mate. Ah, I was very much in love. On the third day I was so much better that I insisted on rising, and a valet came in and assisted me to dress. My clothes were torn to shreds in the balloon wreck, and I found myself compelled to accept the count's offer of a complete outfit from his own wardrobe. Behold me, therefore, seated in an easy chair, clad in a handsome suit of plum-colored velvet, with short breeches, white silk stockings, silver-buckled shoes, and a long-tailed coat. What with lace and ruffles and all the trimmings of royalty, I felt like a trussed goose; but Almee regarded me as the very apotheosis of perfection and grace. This I had from her own sweet lips. And so completely satisfied were we with each other that before night I had kissed her a thousand times and obtained her consent to an ultimate marriage, with the understanding that I should be acceptable to the Count, whose reserve I had not at that time courage to penetrate with my request for his daughter's hand. "But there is no hurry," I said. "Let us wait a few days, my precious." And I took her in my arms, kissing her again and again and calling her all manner of pet names. Very undignified and breathlessly hasty love-making for an American of thirty-five. But in love are we not all fools?

I know not how the practical, everyday part of my mind suddenly got to work again. I was seated in the garden, on the fourth day after my descent upon Lagunay, musing upon the

heroically clearing out much of the fine old tapestries and carpets, and some of the more valuable pictures and ornaments. When morning dawned the Count left us, going south to offer his services to the Generalissimo, somewhat childish proceeding, I thought, though I did not oppose him, as Almee was thus left in my care. I had confided to him my tender sentiments, and after blessing us both he bade me watch her carefully and at the approach of the enemy to set out for Bethel, a small town to the northwest, where Almee had numerous cousins.

The Meuse in front of the Chateau Lagunay was perhaps a quarter of a mile wide, running swiftly beneath high, precipitous banks in which there was no break for a considerable distance north and south. Some three miles down stream the river narrowed, at the town of Ramune, where a massive stone bridge was selected by the Germans for crossing. Leaving Almee with a strong guard of armed servants, some of whom were veterans of the Franco-Prussian war, I set out on horseback for Ramune, looking like a French dandy in my elegant clothes.

From a stone tower on a wooded hill back of the town I looked across into the valley beyond. As far as the eye could see stretched the ranks of the invaders. They had risen out of Prussia and Baden and Saxony, out of Wurtemberg and Brunswick, out of Hesse and the Mecklenburgs, and were tilting rapidly had swarmed across the frontier of Lorraine, that ancient bone of contention, and neutral Luxembourg. As I learned later, once they stepped upon French soil they swept down like a storm. Spies preceded them cutting telegraph wires in all directions. The thirty miles between the frontier and the Meuse River had been covered in ten hours, the troops moving at a swinging trot. And here they were at the crossing without the least show of opposition.

Meanwhile the French were advancing with characteristic deliberation, their main force being then at and around the great military camp of Chalons, some fifty miles to the southwest. They had been apprised on the previous day of the appearance at the frontier of several bodies of Lancers and Hussars. There had been no further reports, (the wires were cut about that time) and it appeared unnecessary to make any decided move. Of the detachments sent out in automobiles at the time of my departure in the inflated La Jaune, I could hear nothing. It was not until months later, when I returned to Paris for a honeymoon with Almee, that I learned the facts. Our wireless message had not carried. Martini's sacrifice was vain. The scouts in their machines reached the rendezvous, did a little scouting on their own hook, found nothing suspicious, and toured leisurely back to Paris and Chalons, where they reported that the story of a northern invasion was a canard. Therefore the mobilizing proceeded, all eyes being centered on Lunville, Belfort and Besancon, where the German Crown Prince, with his Bavarian army, manoeuvred at safe distance, threatening, retreating, building mock fortifications, and steadily pulling the German wool over the French eyes.

There was no defense possible for Ramune, an old, provincial town with weak fortifications. Yet the small garrison, with true military spirit announced its presence by a volley of cannon, which seemed to anger the Germans. A battery of mortars was brought up to the river bank. Into the town were thrown a hundred or more sixteen-inch shells, which broke



Almee.

charms of Almee who had gone to the house to attend to the preparation of dinner. Somewhere near by a heavy door shut with a slam. It shocked me, like a pistol-shot. I jumped to my feet with a shout. The Germans—the French—French—Martini—Reckers—all the exciting events of the past ten days swept upon me like an avalanche. Here I sat, in the very path of the invaders, passing my time in a misum-mer-night-dream of love and seventeenth-century indolence. I ran to the house. Preparations must be made against the arrival of the troops. At the port-cochere I saw the count, just alighting from his ancient chaise. I hurried to his side.

"A word with you in private," I said. The serious look upon my face startled him. We passed into the house and entered his study. Here I acquainted him with the events of the past week, of my balloon reconnaissance, of the plan of the Germans. Living, as he did in such complete isolation, withdrawn from the activity of the world about him since the days of the Second Empire, he had heard only rumors, and was quite un-

aware of the approaching crisis. But he rose to the occasion, showing every trace of these declining years unusual power of decision and action.

Events moved swiftly then. The Count summoned his servants and retainers and secreted in the woods nearby a large amount of silver plate, coin in chests, and valuable heirlooms. Almee was in great distress; but I quieted her with assurances that I would protect her, though how I would stand off a German army I had no idea. Early in the evening came news of the approach of Lancers on the east side of the Meuse, reconnoitering for the engineers; and shortly afterward, a French officer rode up to apprise the Count, with whom he was acquainted, of the presence of French skirmishers a short distance to the south of the Chateau. It became evident to the Count that we would be in the zone of battle. He accordingly made haste to move to a safe distance as much as possible of his personal property. My heart went out to the old nobleman. He made no complaint. He was ready for whatever might come though it should cost him his magnificent estate.

All through the night, we worked



IN A FEW MINUTES THE ENTIRE TOWN WAS ABLAZE.

and released a viscid liquid emitting a horrible stench. A shower of fiercely burning rockets was sent after the shells, and in a few minutes the entire town was ablaze. The heat turned the strange liquid to gas—a dense, slow-burning, heavy vapor that settled upon the place like a pall. Such of the residents as had failed to leave were immediately overcome. People fell in the streets by the hundred. It was a slaughter pen. Being high above the town I was not thus affected, and looked on with indescribable horror at this method of warfare. Yet it was, perhaps, no less justifiable than an attack with exploding shells and death-dealing rapid-fire guns. The pity was that it was necessary at all.

Unhindered, the Germans swept across the bridge and climbed the steep banks, passing through the town, now cleared of gas. I put spurs to my horse and made for the Chateau.

I had hardly arrived and arranged for carriages to take Almee and her servants away when I was astounded at hearing the galloping of horses in the courtyard. To my dismay I found a body of German staff officers had taken possession of the Chateau, and were picketing their horses upon the

lawn. I went to the door and met a ponderous Colonel of Cavalry about to enter. I had taken the precaution to arm myself with a rapier taken from the wall of the armory, and with this slender weapon I felt reasonably secure, expecting to meet only gentlemen.

I bowed to the Colonel. "This is private property," I explained. "To the grounds you are welcome."

He pushed me aside with an oath and strode into the hall. He was followed immediately by another officer, brilliant with military trappings. The two surveyed me insolently, then looked around them.

"This will do admirably," said the Colonel to his companion. He advanced to the immense drawing room. "I think we may even have a ball here tonight, if Monsieur—" he bowed toward me, "will but introduce the ladies."

I felt the hot blood rising in me as I replied. There is but one lady, sir, and she is accustomed to gentlemen. He understood my lame German expressions, for his face reddened. But at that moment Almee, brave as a lion, appeared on the stair, and approached us with dignity. The Colonel's face broadened in a leer. "Ah ha," he cried. "Here is my lady now, to welcome me." Advancing he threw his arm around her and bent for her sudden shrinking would have kissed her. I was crazy with anger. Drawing my sword I rushed at him. "Dog," I cried in good American. "This is the way we treat second-cousins."

My West Point swordsmanship was not forgotten. Though the Colonel drew his heavy cavalry sabre he was not quick enough. I caught him in the side, below the ribs, and ran him through before his companion could interfere. Drawing back I would have pierced his bowels had not a sudden shout at the door startled me. The next moment I was seized from behind in an iron grip and thrown violently to the floor, my rapier spinning a dozen feet away. A heavy knee came down upon my chest; a pair of strong hands held my own; two cold gray eyes looked into mine. I felt that I had met my master. Yet I protested, struggling violently. "Let me up," I cried. "I did not protect my sweetheart from the insult of yonder cur of a Colonel."

Then I became suddenly quiet, staring into the determined face above me, smooth-shaven but for a pair of fierce, upturned moustaches. The recognition was mutual. "Your Majesty," I said. "I acknowledge your superiority. I am conquered."

My captor arose and lifted me to my feet. "Mr. Adams," he replied with a smile, "had I recognized you at first I should have been less vigorous in my treatment of your person. Now explain this unsightly circumstance."

It was the Kaiser, the War Lord himself, whom I had met a dozen times. (To be continued next week)

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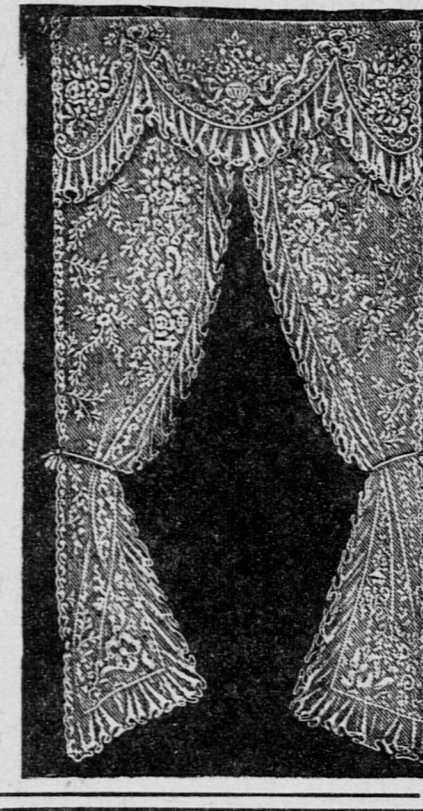


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THE SMALL GARDEN.
How to Make a Back Yard Supply the Table Vegetables.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

Have you a small garden? If not, why? There is no reason why anyone with the slightest taste for the pursuit should not be successful in raising a garden with very small expense or effort. Unfortunately in most works on horticulture, and in all short articles on the subject it is taken for granted that the reader has some previous knowledge of the business, or at any rate has his garden already prepared by an expert. This will not be the case with many who intend to move into suburban homes this spring, so it is for their benefit the following hints are given. Even the circumscribed area available at the back of a twenty-five foot frontage, will, if properly handled, furnish enough green delicacies to materially reduce the grocery bills during the summer, and add much to the health and comfort of the family, for a twenty-five foot lot of ordinary depth should permit the rear fifty feet to be used for gardening purposes.

In many instances careless contractors scatter the subsoil removed when excavating basements all over the lot. When this has been the case the work of preparing the garden ground is increased as this unfertile soil must be removed, until not more than three inches are left on the plot it is proposed to cultivate. When this is well leveled the ground can be treated the same way as if still covered with sod, the trenching being carried slightly deeper. The ground having been made reasonably level the best course to pursue is to stretch a garden line three feet from the fence lengthwise of the plot, and parallel with it stretch another, leaving a space of two feet between them. Cut along both lines with a sharp spade, and a turf path clear to the alley is the result. Probably the sod on this will not at first look very tempting, but constant travel over it, if not too frequent, will improve it so that in time it will afford a smooth green walk. Now dig a trench a foot wide and a foot deep across the end of the three foot space between the fence and the path, placing the soil removed, somewhere convenient for future use. Into this trench throw the sod removed from the second foot, taking care to invert it when doing so, and then add a thick layer of coarse manure, tramping it well down. On top of this throw a deep spadeful of the underlying soil, and repeat the



Market Gardener Cutting Asparagus Tips.

process until the bed is all dug over. As soon as the surface is dry rake in thoroughly a dressing of fine manure, mixed with a liberal amount of lime, and a little coarse salt. Then smooth and level the ground, giving a slope of about a foot from the fence to the edge of the path. Follow the same course on the other side of the lot, and at the rear end.

This mode of procedure furnishes two beds fifty feet long and one of fifteen which are available for climbing plants, with a permanent walk around the garden giving access to the alley on both sides. The space between the paths if treated in the same fashion, will be sufficient to provide five beds, each eight by fifteen feet leaving be-



IDEAL GROWTH OF TOMATOES—A FEW LATE PLANTS ALSO AFFORD A PICKLE SUPPLY.

tween them a shallow trench a foot wide to serve as a weeding path, and as a drain for carrying off the surface water, an outlet being provided for this alongside either or both the longitudinal walks as circumstances may require. These beds should be neatly rounded up with soil taken from the intervening spaces and as soon as dry, thoroughly raked and smoothed. They will then furnish an admirable seed bed that should be almost free from seeds, the undersoil of which their surface is composed, not having been exposed to impregnation.

A garden so constructed will stand great extremes of wet and drouth, for it is a mistake to suppose that plants on well laid up beds suffer in dry weather, on the contrary they will continue to thrive when those on the level are withering, so no one need be afraid of making high beds, though eighteen inches from the crown to the foot of the ditch is sufficient elevation unless the location is very low. Some people might think that to devote so much space to paths with such a small area available is a useless waste. This is not the case, for the frequent paths enable the gardener to till and gather his crops without the necessity of treading on the cultivated ground, an advantage that far offsets the loss of space. The same plan may be followed on property a lot and a half wide, though, if two full lots are available, an additional grass walk down the centre will be useful, and add much to the appearance of the garden, which, if all lines are kept perfectly



A SMALL GARDEN WITH CAREFUL CULTIVATION
WILL PRODUCE ABUNDANT CROPS OF FRESH VEGETABLES.

straight, will in any case be attractive, even when the beds are bare. It is obvious that to ensure symmetry, and for many other reasons, a path is entirely out of place in gardens of this size. In order to achieve success the work must positively be done by hand and conscientiously done at that. The expense is really very small, and need only be incurred once, for a garden so constructed will need very little work to prepare it the second season.

As to the use to be made of the beds when properly prepared, much depends on the taste of the gardener, but a very good way to utilize the fences on either side is to sow along them scarlet runners mixed with other beans. The runners with their gorgeous flowers which bloom from June till October are very ornamental. They are also prolific croppers, and despite an absurd prejudice against them, the young pods, when cooked green, are delicious, while the shelled beans are superior to limas. Scarlet runners may be planted as soon as the ground is warm, even as early as mid April, for the bean itself remains in the ground sending only its shoot to the surface. They should be sown two at a time; about four inches deep, and a foot apart, so that when all danger of frost is over, more delicate beans may be planted between them. The best for this purpose are Cranberry, Kentucky Wonder and Golden Cluster, as their flowers and pods form a charming contrast with those of the runner. In order not to interfere with the early care of the climbers it would be well to leave the space between them and the grass walks vacant until tomatoes, cabbages and peppers are ready to plant out by which time, if the soil has been kept well pulverised, the beans will be able to care for themselves. The little bed at the foot of the garden might be

ditch, the next two feet from it, and the same on the other side. The two middle rows of the first bed should be planted with a second early pea, such as Heroine or Dwarf Telephone and the outside two with an extra early, such as Motts Excelsior, as this arrangement enables the peas first ready to be picked without disturbing the others. The same course should be pursued in the second bed, a second early filling the outside rows, while one of the giant late varieties such as Stratagem or Duke of Albany occupies the other two. Nothing is more vexatious to a gardener than to raise a patchy crop. To avoid this the drills should always be made four inches wide. For peas they should be three or four inches deep according to the heavy or light nature of the soil. The seeds may be planted somewhat thickly, say a dozen to each four inches of row of the width recommended. When six inches high, the soil should be drawn well against the outer stems in order to induce the plants to



lean towards the centre of the bed. The third bed may well be used for crops suitable for salad. The two centre rows being devoted to a late and early lettuce, the outside ones to white barletta onions, which are a sure crop and the best variety for bunching or pickling. They will do best in the outside rows, as then they can more easily be weeded and thinned out, and may be sown quite thickly an inch deep in drills four inches wide. To mark the rows radish seed should be sprinkled very lightly in them. The centre rows of the next bed should be sown with early beans to



'MAILNER KREN'

New Horradish from Bohemia.—An Improved and Excellent Variety for Garden Use.

supply pods. Valentines for a green variety, and Wardwell's Wax for a yellow one are probably the best. The outside rows should be reserved for beans, as they require thinning and weeding. The centre rows of the fifth bed should also be put in beans, late varieties being chosen that are suitable for shelling, just as they reach their full size. Yellow Swedish and Red Flageolet are far the best for this purpose. One outside row should be sown to Chard, a delicious and prolific vegetable much neglected in this country, while the others will supply plenty of radishes if they are sown broadcast. On a double lot a bed or two should be reserved for early potatoes, as nothing is better than the young tubers when fresh dug, but they begin to deteriorate very rapidly as soon as exposed to the air, for nothing equal in flavor to home grown product can be obtained from a market man.

With regard to culture, no matter how strong the temptation may be, no one should ever attempt to do anything in a garden when the foliage is wet with dew or rain, or until the soil is sufficiently dry to crumble between the fingers without adhering to them, and if it can be avoided no foot should ever press the cultivated ground. The most efficacious tool in any garden is a sharp and narrow rake, which should be constantly run between the rows whenever the ground is dry. Except in very wet seasons this implement when frequently used will suffice to keep down all weeds between the rows, which it also keeps the soil sufficiently pulverised to act as a watering pot as well. An expert gardener seldom needs to use a hoe, except when preparing his beds for a second crop, or when a spell of rainy weather has

rendered the use of a rake undesirable for quite a long period. There are several varieties of hand planters on the market, the best of which save much labor when planting the coarser seeds, but a drill or wheel hoe is unnecessary in a small garden.

Many suburban gardeners have water available. This is not an unmixed blessing, for to spray plants in hot dry weather is a fatal mistake. At such times the foliage is not prepared by nature to receive an artificial supply of moisture, while if the plants once become accustomed to it they must have it regularly. Constant raking is far better than watering for if no crust is allowed to form on the surface of the soil the plants will always find enough moisture, unless a very long drought sets in. Even when this is the case spraying should never be resorted to, the only safe course to pursue being to block the outlet drain and to place the hose so as to fill the drainage system, but even this must never be done until after sunset. Seed should always be sown in dry soil but immediately after a bed has been seeded quicker germination can be secured by giving the ground a moderate soaking though after the young shoots appear they will not send their roots down deeply if constantly watered, and the rootlets that penetrate the soil in search of moisture not only find what they are after, but a good deal of useful plant food as well.

As to fertilizers, a wagon load or two of fairly coarse manure may be used to good advantage during the trenching process if it is carefully stamped down on top of the sod thrown in the trenches, but afterwards nothing but fine well rotted manure should be used which should be at least two years old in order to avoid the danger of importing the seeds of noxious weeds. This should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil after the crops have been gathered in the fall. As to commercial fertilizers, outside lime and salt, though good in their place, I fancy amateur gardeners are better without them. Really the rake, besides being the best watering pot, is the best fertilizer I know of, for its constant use permits the air to reach the roots of the growing plants and the atmosphere carries more elements necessary for vegetable life than can be supplied by any chemical compound.

With regard to second crops. No gardener worthy the name ever permits any space to lie fallow, if it is possible to raise a second crop on it. The pea vines, as soon as picked over, should be cleared away, and the space they occupied sown with beans, quick growing varieties of which may be planted with good prospects of their yielding a crop as late as mid July. The only preparation the bed will need is loosening up, not turning over, with a four tined stable fork, and then hoeing in a barrowful of fine manure. The first beans ready should also be followed by a second crop, early varieties being chosen, and any ground that becomes vacant between the end of July and the middle of August should be lightly sprinkled with turnip seed, and well raked over. After that date radishes are the only safe crop to sow. If these simple directions are faithfully followed, especially those relating to the first preparations of the ground, any amateur gardener is bound to raise a succession of crops which will go far towards supplying the family with green delicacies, even if his energies are confined to a very limited area.

PERCY TAYLOR.

LONG ISLAND'S BARREN LANDS.

Project to Make Them Productive—Railroad Making Experiments.

Another railroad has essayed the problem of reclaiming land. This time it is the Long Island Railroad Company. It has taken under its control a plot of land containing about seventeen acres near the end of the north shore of the island. The land is typical of much of that on Long Island. It is known as pine-barrens, is considered sterile and is in the fullest sense of the word waste land. The railroad company will establish an experimental fruit and vegetable farm. The company also intends to establish an experimental farm near the middle of the island and another on the south shore.

Suffolk county has an area of 739, 117 acres of which 40,000 have been esteemed of so little value that they have never been assessed for taxes, and the value of 200,000 acres of the remainder is so slight that the taxes levied have been nominal. The despatches telling of this experiment of the Long Island Railroad announce that several other railroad companies will be interested spectators of the results, which if satisfactory will be accepted as examples worthy to be followed.

American railroads not only open up new land to settlement, but exert themselves to attract settlers and also reclaim waste land. The railroads of the west have done effective work in promoting emigration to that section and the roads of the south and southwest are now particularly active in soliciting immigration. The southern lines have perhaps done more than any other agency in turning the tide of Italian immigration into the cotton and sugar fields and the mill cities of the south.

Enough is Enough.

Quitting work with a million dollars saved in twenty-five years, the manager of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York sets an example that might well be followed by those men who get the money-making craze and develop from "captains of industry" through "plutocrats" to something worse. Thomas H. Hillard came from Ireland when he had attained his majority. He is now forty-six and a millionaire, having made it all in hotel management and a careful investment of his savings. He is of the opinion that he has worked hard enough and long enough. Acquaintance with the range of hotel prices, in connection with hotel tips, would indicate that he had also worked people enough, although there has been nothing in Mr. Hillard's career to show that he has ever made an overcharge. On the other hand, he has devised many of the modern conveniences that add to the delectability of hotel existence. But the best thing he has done has been to know when he had enough and to stop when he got it.

Nine Million Plows at Work.

It's plowing time. Two hundred million acres of land will be plowed this year in the United States and about 9,000,000 plows are on the farms to do the work. The capital invested in plows alone represents \$80,000,000. Such a multitude of types of plows and plowers can be found on this old continent that we can but name a few. In the great southwest the Mo-have with his three or four squaws starts for the planting ground. Each woman carried her digging stick, the most primitive of fall plows, and the man stands guard all day while the "original farmers" of this country dig the land and plant their gourd seeds. In Canada but for the interference of the government we might see the Doukhobor women drawing the plow in exactly the same way that they have done for centuries. In New England the oxen are being yoked, and in the middle west the fourhorse teams are ready. In the south the negro sits on his plow hilt to watch the train go by.

In other parts of the country we find traction engines at work, plowing forty or more acres a day and requiring but two or three men to do it.

MISTAKES ABOUT NICOTINE.

Doesn't Accumulate in Pipe Stems—Very Little Nicotine Poisoning.

There are probably few subjects about which more people are misinformed than nicotine.

Nearly everyone speaks of the dark brown substance which has about the consistency and color of molasses and accumulates in the stems of pipes as nicotine. According to a scientific article, it is not nicotine at all, and it has no nicotine in it.

It is nothing but tar—tobacco tar, distilled from the smoke, just as coal tar is distilled from coal and pine tar from pine wood. One might swallow all the tobacco tar that a rank clay pipe contains without serious harm. If he swallowed the same quantity of nicotine he would probably be dead inside of five minutes.

It is the tar that stains the pipe, and it is the same tar that stains the cigarette smoker's fingers. It is also found inside the nostrils of one who inhales smoke, and it puts an indelible stain on mustaches.

It is true that tobacco contains more nicotine than any other known plant, but nicotine is not a plentiful article in nature. The rankest Kentucky tobacco contains less than 8 per cent of nicotine, and the finer grades of tobacco, such as Havana, have less than 2 per cent.

One often hears cigarettes condemned because the smoker gets so much more nicotine through inhaling the smoke. The fact is that a cigarette smoker gets almost no nicotine, because the tobacco of which cigarettes are made contains next to no nicotine. Turkish and Egyptian tobaccos carry only a trace of nicotine, and some of them none at all.

But no matter how much of this deadly element a tobacco contains, the smoker does not get it. Nicotine is not extracted by burning the tobacco. Burning destroys it entirely.

One often hears of nicotine poisoning, but it is very doubtful if there is any such thing. When one is poisoned with nicotine he dies, and he doesn't get poisoned by smoking. There are plenty of good reasons why smoking should not be carried to excess, but nicotine poisoning is not one of them.

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Mr. Greene: "Oh, he is the sort of youngster who can enjoy himself anywhere, you know."



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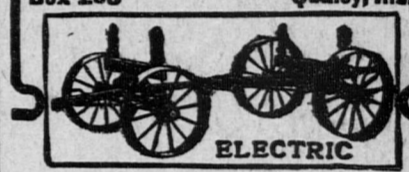
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